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No. 22,119 號玖拾百壹千貳萬式第 日四初月伍年巳己 HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1929. 壹拜禮 日拾月陸年九廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous  
Time Tables cancelled.)

### UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	9.05	9.30	9.55	10.20	10.45	11.10	11.35	11.55	12.20	12.45	1.10	1.35	1.55	2.20	2.45	3.10	3.35	3.55	4.20	4.45	5.10
Yauwatt. Dep.	8.49	9.14	9.39	9.64	9.89	10.14	10.39	10.64	10.89	11.14	11.39	11.59	12.24	12.49	1.14	1.39	1.59	2.24	2.49	3.09	3.34	3.59
Shatin Dep.	7.01	7.26	7.51	8.16	8.41	8.66	8.91	9.16	9.41	9.66	9.91	10.16	10.41	10.66	10.91	11.16	11.41	11.66	11.91	12.16	12.41	12.66
Taipei Dep.	7.15	7.40	8.05	8.30	8.55	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20	10.45	10.70	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.45	12.70	12.95	1.20
Market Dep.	7.30	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.70	8.95	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20	10.45	10.70	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.45	12.70	12.95
Failing Dep.	7.30	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.70	8.95	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20	10.45	10.70	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.45	12.70	12.95
Shau Dep.	7.35	8.00	8.25	8.50	9.05	9.30	9.55	9.80	10.05	10.30	10.55	10.80	11.05	11.30	11.55	11.80	12.05	12.30	12.55	12.80	1.05	1.30
Sham Chun Arr.	7.41	8.06	8.31	8.56	9.11	9.36	9.61	9.86	10.11	10.36	10.61	10.86	11.11	11.36	11.61	11.86	12.11	12.36	12.61	12.86	1.11	1.36
Canton Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sham Chun Dep.	7.17	7.42	8.07	8.32	8.57	9.22	9.47	9.72	9.97	10.22	10.47	10.72	10.97	11.22	11.47	11.72	11.97	12.22	12.47	12.72	12.97	1.22
Shau Dep.	7.25	7.50	8.15	8.40	8.65	8.90	9.15	9.40	9.65	9.90	10.15	10.40	10.65	10.90	11.15	11.40	11.65	11.90	12.15	12.40	12.65	12.90
Failing Dep.	7.30	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.70	8.95	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20	10.45	10.70	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.45	12.70	12.95
Market Dep.	7.40	8.05	8.30	8.55	9.20	9.45	9.70	9.95	10.20	10.45	10.70	10.95	11.20	11.45	11.70	11.95	12.20	12.45	12.70	12.95	1.20	1.45
Taipei Dep.	7.44	8.19	8.44	8.69	8.94	9.19	9.44	9.69	9.94	10.19	10.44	10.69	10.94	11.19	11.44	11.69	11.94	12.19	12.44	12.69	12.94	1.19
Shatin Dep.	7.57	8.22	8.47	8.72	8.97	9.22	9.47	9.72	9.97	10.22	10.47	10.72	10.97	11.22	11.47	11.72	11.97	12.22	12.47	12.72	12.97	1.22
Yauwatt Dep.	8.11	8.36	8.61	8.86	9.11	9.36	9.61	9.86	10.11	10.36	10.61	10.86	11.11	11.36	11.61	11.86	12.11	12.36	12.61	12.86	1.11	1.36
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	8.42	8.67	8.92	9.17	9.42	9.67	9.92	10.17	10.42	10.67	10.92	11.17	11.42	11.67	11.92	12.17	12.42	12.67	12.92	1.17	1.42

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## HANDICAPS OF A BATTLESHIP FLEET.

### "SMALLER SPEARHEADS" THE BEST WEAPONS?

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS FOR NAVAL DESIGNERS.

### CRUISERS' PART IN GUERRILLA WARFARE.

[By SIR HERBERT RUSSELL.]

A short time ago, Capt. J. V. Greagh, D.S.O., expressed the belief that we should witness the advent of a very much smaller type of capital ship. This opinion, coming from a member of the Naval War College and an officer of such known ability, interests me not a little. Perhaps I shall be pardoned for admitting that it interests me the more since I have been saying the same thing for some years past.

Capt. Greagh mentioned a ship of about 10,000 tons displacement, with internal combustion engines, capable of voyaging from England to Australia upon her unrefueled fuel endurance. He clearly had in mind the much-discussed new type of German "paukenschiff"; in fact, if I remember aright, he definitely referred to her, not necessarily as an ideal prototype, but as an example of what has now become mechanically possible upon a displacement of 10,000 tons—or call it 12,000 tons by the formula in use before the Washington Agreement.

#### Battle Tactics.

Capt. Greagh did not go into the question of the influence upon the accepted principles of battle tactics which such a new type of vessel might be expected to exercise. It is possible that she will influence these principles at all. But General Greener, the German Minister of Marine, thinks otherwise. In expounding the particular features of this new type of battleship he said that we should never again witness grand actions between great masses of ships, such as Jutland. The sea war of the future would be much more mobile. This is a doctrine which is bound to challenge controversy.

For almost as far back as I can recall the governing principle in battleship design in this country has been to produce a ship capable of beating the enemy. As a principle it is sound enough. But the inevitable result of it was to develop intensive competition. We took longer and longer leaps with each successive stage. But throughout there was a school of thought which quietly questioned the wisdom of this policy, and wondered whether, indeed, we were actually producing ships which were sure to beat the enemy.

It is now wisely recognised that mere size is not a guarantee of invincibility. The designer will be able to give you more of everything in mere size, and what is called the material school cries "Enore!" The tactical school wonders how it is going to apply more of everything to definite advantage. For the limit has remained in the matter of sea-keeping endurance, and the mammoth fleet must deliver its coup within three days' steaming or not at all.

"Silent Pressure." A battle fleet is manifestly intended to counter an enemy battle fleet in whatever manner that may be used. If it is not used actively at all, then it can only be dealt with by the containing tactics of "silent pressure." I agree that we must not argue upon the strategical possibilities of the next sea war from the experiences of the Great War. Such geographical conditions, so localised and so entirely in our favour, are not very likely to be repeated.

Let us assume a sea campaign of which Singapore is the hub. It may be a ridiculous assumption, in view of the present-day trend of international feeling upon the whole subject of war. But as Singapore is being developed into a first-class base, and as we possess a battle fleet and there are other world powers possessing battle-fleets, such a conception is not an impossibility. Nothing is impossible as long as the means for materializing it are in existence.

The battleship is the material expression of the old slogan that our business in the event of war is to "seek out the enemy and destroy him." That tradition dates from an era when it was a perfectly feasible proposition; when we were strong enough as a naval power to carry it into effect and when a battle fleet could keep the sea until it had grown green whiskers upon its bilges. The battleship remains the primary weapon of destruction. Her role is to smash the enemy or, conversely, to prevent the enemy from smashing any of our lighter ships by the process of denying him the sea.

#### Fleet Exercises.

The combined exercises in the Mediterranean this year were planned so as to furnish the battleships with an opportunity of demonstrating their capacity to fulfil their traditional functions. But there was this one element of unreality in these exercises: they presupposed a willing enemy, an enemy perfectly ready to join action.

All experience teaches that in actual warfare such a situation is extremely improbable. One side is very much less inclined to accept battle than the other, probably for perfectly legitimate reasons. And the problem, which is involving the whole question of the value of the battleship, is as to how the reluctant side can be forced to conform to the purpose of a stronger or a more determined enemy. Time was when the answer to this question lay in the close blockade, for bottling-up is as effective, if not as satisfying, as forcing out.

Nowadays, limited sea-keeping endurance, submarines, aircraft, and mines render active blockading out of the question. Passive blockading, of the character which the Grand Fleet exercised from Scapa

Flow, is only possible under abnormal geographical conditions.

#### Fuelling Problems.

The small battleship capable of voyaging from England to Australia without fuel replenishment opens quite a new orientation. She is, in reality, a cruiser with the gun power of a battleship, and she would never be contemplated to assign to the ponderous ship-of-the-line. Most of the discussion regarding the new German type has centred in the potentialities of such vessels as commerce destroyers.

That they would be capable of infinite mischief in this capacity is self-evident, because they are too heavily armed to be dealt with by any class of ship that we have evolved for commerce protection. Super-submarines suggest themselves as the best type of craft for dealing with such commerce raiders. But my immediate point is that the very fact that these new German vessels are being widely discussed as potential trade raiders, although they are designed as battleships, illustrates the current vagueness of vision as to the role of the capital ship. The prospect of guerrilla warfare opened up by the advent of this new type of warship must give rise to some hard thinking.

If we concentrate our capital forces against the vulnerable points of an enemy zone it would seem to follow that he must concentrate his capital forces to protect himself. But if he possesses a great strength in submarines, such concentration on our part is going to be a pretty risky business.

#### Sheer Audacity.

True, all war is risky, particularly modern war, and sheer audacity may win though where calculating prudence results in exactly nothing. But as against this concession to the "Nelson touch" it must be remembered that concentration in an enemy zone is not a matter of "daring dash and then away," but a grouping of vessels in a very active hostile area, where they must remain if they are to achieve any definite purpose.

The real question is as to how far the material change in the character of the battleship, as illustrated by the new German type, will produce a tactical change in the conception of her functions. The new German type will be able to do a good many things which the great armoured ship could not undertake. How far will the attempt to exploit her capabilities? Obviously, the answer must largely depend upon the character of the war.

If we are going to follow the German lead and build 10,000-ton capital ships, the other first-class naval powers are going to do the same thing, and so the principle of similarity of weapons will be maintained. But the transition will involve a change of combatant potentialities, the possibilities of which none can as yet foresee.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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## Diary of Coming Events.

### To-day

(June 10.)

Queen's Theatre: "Brotherly  
Love," and Sam "Ku West."  
World Theatre: "Lover Mary."  
Star Theatre: "Mockery."  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and  
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,  
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe  
via Siberia (Sedo Maru). Outward:  
Europe via Siberia (Suwa Maru),  
10.30 a.m.; Europe via San Fran-  
cisco (Pres. Lincoln), 10.30 a.m.

### Tuesday

(June 11.)

Dragon Boat Festival.  
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15  
p.m.

### Hong Kong Amateur Football

League Meeting, No. 32, Queen's  
Road Central, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Riley the  
Cop."  
World Theatre: "Lover Mary."  
Star Theatre: "Mockery."  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and  
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,  
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward:  
Europe via Marseilles (Aeneas),  
2.30 p.m.

### Wednesday

(June 12.)

Queen's Theatre: "Riley the  
Cop."  
World Theatre: "The Divine  
Woman."  
Star Theatre: "The Garden of  
Eden."  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and  
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,  
8.30 p.m.

### European Mails:—Outward:

Europe via Siberia (Tenyo Maru),  
and via San Francisco (Tenyo  
Maru), 8.20 a.m.

### Thursday

(June 13.)

Queen's Theatre: "The Wind."  
World Theatre: "The Divine  
Woman."  
Star Theatre: "The Garden of  
Eden."  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and  
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,  
8.30 p.m.

### Friday

(June 14.)

Queen's Theatre: "The Wind."  
World Theatre: "Drums of  
Love."  
Star Theatre: "Don Juan."  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and  
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,  
8.30 p.m.







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## FOREIGN TREATY RIGHTS IN CHINA.

DR. WANG'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

THE FORMIDABLE BARRIER OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

NANKING, May 30. (U.P.)  
"Having gone through a history of revolution and civil war in many respects very much like China's the United States is in a position to weigh and understand the many difficult problems that are now confronting us," Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, said in a statement given out here to-day for publication in the United States amplifying his views on the abolition of Consular jurisdiction.

The statement was given to Mr. Frederick Moore, of the New York Times and a copy was furnished to the United Press. It reads:

"The Chinese people are always appreciative of friendly acts shown to them by other nations; the memory of the helping hand that has more than once extended across the Pacific from the United States during China's crises will forever linger in their mind.

**American Friendship.**  
"Near the end of the last century, China was unfortunately and helplessly on the road to disintegration. It was the United States, through that great and far-sighted Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, that asserted the Open Door Policy. Since the establishment of the National Government, and after thirty years of the most trying times, China is on the way to full sovereignty, in name as well as in fact. In attempting to reach the goal, she is again looking to the United States to act not only as a friend in need but also a friend in lead, and expects her to demolish, before other Powers, the formidable barrier of extra-territoriality which is still lying in the way of realisation of nationalist aspirations.

**Mr. Porter's Views.**  
"In this respect, I am happy to note that preponderant American public opinion is for immediate relinquishment. This opinion is expressed in the recent speech of Mr. Porter, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, whose forthright and sense of justice have won the admiration of his friends and foes alike; and whose resolution of 1927, urging the United States to enter into negotiations with China with a view to the conclusion of new, equal, and reciprocal treaties to substitute for the old, led the way to the signing of the Tariff Autonomy Treaty of July, 1928, by the United States, thus according recognition, and at all other Powers, to the National Government of China. To quote Mr. Porter's own words:

"The most important limitation still resting upon China's freedom of sovereign action is as to the extra-territorial rights still not secured by citizens of several of the powers, including the United States, residing in China. But it is certain that these extra-territorial rights are soon to be relinquished. That the United States expects to relinquish them within the very near future, so far as her own citizens in China are concerned, is significantly shown by the fact that in the plans which are being drawn for the handsome building to be erected in Shanghai, which is to house the American Consulate and the other officers of our Government, no provision is made for a Court room or other officers for China. The Court and its officials will be housed in temporary quarters until the matter is adjusted."

"The former Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Kellogg, was reported to have indicated that he would leave the question of relinquishing extra-territorial rights in China to his successor, Colonel Stimson. And at a Press conference

on Mar. 18, Mr. Kellogg asserted, as reported, that his Department was awaiting a proposal from the National Government expected to be presented after the next meeting of the Kuomintang.

"Now, the Third National Congress had concluded its labours and I had the honour to dispatch, on behalf of the National Government of China, to the American Government, on April 27, a Note on this very question.

"The Chinese people and Government, confident of the fact that the United States will remain true to her traditional policy of friendship for and helpfulness towards China, are awaiting anxiously the move that will satisfy both American opinion and Chinese aspiration.

**The Golden Rule.**  
"The late Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, in 1901, said: 'In China we have got to apply the Golden Rule, treat China as we would have China treat us.'

"In reviewing Sino-American relations since then, it is always a source of gratification to me to note that the United States has not deviated from the Golden Rule and I am confident that there will be no cause in the future to call for deviation.

"For almost twenty years, the Kuomintang, under the leadership of Dr. Sun and after his death his successors, has struggled to establish a National Government for a unified China. Finally, in June of last year when the last vestige of Tuchunism was wiped out with the retreat and death of Chang Tso Lin, the Kuomintang reached its goal.

**United China.**  
"The Kuomintang and the National Government stand for a unified and centralized China and no effort has been spared to consolidate and maintain the status of unification and centralisation that have been dearly won. The Hunan-Kwangsi Rebellion was the first expression of a certain minority's conviction that provinces had their rights as *vis-à-vis* the National Government. Its bloodless collapse clearly demonstrates both the strength of the National Government and the support the latter receives from the whole nation in its arduous task of unifying, centralising, and nationalising China.

**Provincial Challenges.**  
"The present North-west succession is a challenge to the National Government similar to that which the Federal Government of the United States had to face in 1861. The National Government is determined to face it as did the Federal Government of the United States.

"It was after eighty years of her independence when the United States found herself in a civil war to settle the question of 'State Rights'. The same question has to be threshed out in China. And it is the belief and policy of the National Government that the sooner it is settled, the better it is for the people.

"Having gone through a history of revolution and civil war in many respects very much like China's, the United States is in a position to weigh and understand the many difficult problems that are now confronting us."

"The National Government is in no way deterred from carrying out its foreign policy of concluding new equal and reciprocal commercial treaties with foreign Powers and its plans of internal reconstruction. It regards the North-west secession as an entirely local affair, limited to territories that are of no international significance. American co-operation has been during the last year most generous, and it is hoped that such co-operation will be further strengthened."

was thrown down the cliff and landed on the rocks below. The machine rolled after him, coming to a standstill in the sand (it was low tide) some 150 feet from the road. Mr. Melchers bleeding profusely about the face, was picked up by Mr. Windsor, who accompanied the riders on his own cycle. Both victims of the smash were brought back to Kowloon, and taken to the Kowloon Hospital by Chief Inspector Aris, who kindly offered the loan of his car.

After having his wound attended to, Mr. Loemann was allowed to go. Mr. Melchers is in a serious condition with multiple bruises, broken ribs, and a damaged nose.

**Dangerous Place.**  
The accident was in no way the fault of the driver. The deep rut and pot-holes hidden behind this corner are very dangerous and have been allowed to remain in a disgraceful state for a considerable time. Both sections of the road, before and after the corner, have been resurfaced and tarred but the corner has been permitted to remain as it was since the day it was broken up. The deep ruts cause a dangerous bounce even to heavy motor-cars.

It is stated that the machine is covered by the rising tide. All attempts to haul the cycle to a dry spot were unsuccessful.

The passenger, Mr. Loemann, had the presence of mind to grasp a jagged rock to which he clung. This undoubtedly saved him from serious injuries. Mr. Melchers

was thrown down the cliff and landed on the rocks below. The machine rolled after him, coming to a standstill in the sand (it was low tide) some 150 feet from the road. Mr. Melchers bleeding profusely about the face, was picked up by Mr. Windsor, who accompanied the riders on his own cycle. Both victims of the smash were brought back to Kowloon, and taken to the Kowloon Hospital by Chief Inspector Aris, who kindly offered the loan of his car.

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## LEPER MISSION ON TAI KAM ISLAND.

BEAUTIFUL WOODED SPOT.

CONCERT IN AID OF FUNDS.

The concert which was held on Saturday night at the Kwok Siu Lau Hall, St. Stephen's Girls' College (kindly lent for the occasion), under the auspices of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, Hong Kong Auxiliary, proved most successful. The hall was tastefully decorated and as is usual where things charitable are concerned, the "St. Stephenites" lent a very willing hand, some of the senior girls selling tickets and programmes.

The concert opened with a Piano-forte Duet ("Faust"—Gounod) by the Rev. Father Rignanti and Prof. E. Gaudin, two able musicians well-known to Hong Kong audiences. The piece was beautifully rendered and was accorded very hearty applause when it came to an end.

Mr. Li Chor Chi—another widely known local artist—treated the audience to two delightful songs—"A Spring Carol" (Geehl) and "Torna Amori" (Tosti). Mr. Li is too well-known to Hong Kong music-lovers to need further mention. Suffice to say the songs were given in his usual way, rich in tone and full of expression.

Little Master F. Abraham played two difficult pieces—"Fantasia" from "Travatore" and "Les Adieux" (Sarasate)—with the skill of an "old hand." This young artist was given loud and prolonged applause as he made his final bow. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father Rignanti. Others contributing to the programme were, Mrs. Lai Kuan Sing, and Messrs. Pun In Tat, Tai Shun Shung and Ma Ping Lit.

"Where Every Prospect Pleases." During the interval, the Rev. John Lake in a few words explained the object of the concert, speaking first in English and later translating his speech into Chinese, a language he spoke very fluently. He said that Tai Kam Island, some 50 miles from Hong Kong was purchased and donated by that great Chinese statesman—Dr. Wu Ting Fang. The island is about 3 miles long and about as broad. It is a really romantic spot, thickly wooded and with an abundant supply of fresh water. The speaker justly invited the audience out there should the water shortage grow more serious. The buildings on the island number fifteen, and there was plenty of room for more. What was wanted now was more money, and the concert had helped a lot in that direction.

**Hard Working Patients.**  
The lepers are a hard working lot, and pictures shown to our representative depicted scenes on the island, including a road constructed by the lepers, a woman suffering from leprosy, and a stream and a crowd of about 100 patients singing a hymn, under the leadership of the doctor. The latter had been leper himself for four-and-a-half years till he was cured by Dr. Todd of Canton, who in turn trained him to carry on the good work which he is doing with so much success. Mr. Lake expressed the hope that in the very near future, Tai Kam Island would be the biggest leper colony in the world. The Daily Press also learns that Mr. Lake has approached Sir Cecil Clementi on the subject and His Excellency showed much sympathy and interest in the matter.

**THEFTS FROM SPORT CLUBS.**  
**SHARP SENTENCE ON YOUNG CHINESE.**  
A Chinese lad admitted two separate thefts from local Club houses, namely, the Craignewer Cricket Club and the Club de Recreation at Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday. The boy was charged before Mr. Whyte Smith and sentenced to total of a year's imprisonment.

Detective Sergeant Fitches said that the defendant broke into the C.C.C. on June 4, by climbing through a skylight of a window. There he stole a clock and a pair of tennis shoes.

The next day he visited Club de Recreation and gained access to an electric fan valued at \$50, which he endeavoured to pawn in Yau-mat. The pawnbroker suspected him and had him arrested. The clock stolen from C.C.C. was later recovered, it having been pawned for \$2 and a few cents.

The Magistrate commended the pawnbroker remarking that the boy might develop into a hardened criminal. A sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed on each theft.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
**SIR RONALD ROSS TESTIMONIAL.**  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]  
Sir.—You will no doubt have noticed in the *British Medical Journal* that a few friends have started a testimonial to Sir Ronald Ross, and we now wish to appeal to the public generally in support of such a worthy cause.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to emphasize the great work of Sir Ronald Ross, and his world wide reputation as the discoverer of the transmission of Malaria, and the prevention of that disease, whereby millions of lives have been, and will continue to be saved; and many parts of the earth made habitable for white men; but we feel that this discoverer has never received the public recognition to which the great merit of his discovery entitles him.

No doubt, Sir Ronald Ross has received many honours from His Majesty, Universities, and learned societies, but man cannot live on honours any more than by bread alone. His health has been seriously impaired by strenuous work in tropical climates, and for some years he has been obliged to draw on his capital, including his Nobel Prize, for family necessities.

Peace has its triumphs as well as war, and we are of opinion that the great work of Ross entitled him to some such recognition as was liberally dispensed at the end of the Great War. Ross' war on mosquitoes has done much for humanity. We are not out to appraise the values of internecine struggles. Successive governments of various shades of political opinion have had many opportunities of recognizing this pioneer work of Ross, though we are now afraid, amid political strife, that no party will rise to such a sense of public duty. Preventive medicine never pays the individual, but the public always reap the benefits. We cannot wait for a statue on Putney Heath. We hope that the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases will develop under able successors on similar lines to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and thus be a permanent memorial to the great work of Ross.

We are now anxious that Sir Ronald and Lady Ross should be set free from all financial anxieties in their declining years, and we hope that they both may live many years to enjoy that repose to which they are so well entitled. We look to his professional brethren and the public to assist us in this matter.

Subscriptions, large or small, will be gratefully received, and in order to save clerical work, cheques should be made payable to Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 110, High Street, Putney, London, S.W.15, and crossed "The Ross Award Fund A/c." The (Continued on next Column).

**FIGHTING FOR WATER.**  
**LIVELY SCENES AT A STREET FOUNTAIN.**  
At Central Magistracy on Saturday, a Chinese was charged before Major C. Willson with assaulting a constable at a street fountain in Aberdeen Street.

Giving evidence, a Chinese constable stated that at 8.45 a.m., there was a long line of buckets at the fountain. The defendant arrived at about that hour and wanted to put his buckets ahead of many others in the queue. He was ordered to "line up" with the others but refused to do so, and showed fight, striking the constable on the shoulder.

A free fight then ensued in the course of which the defendant and the constable rolled each other over and over in the street. The constable managed, eventually to sit on defendant's head and in this position he blew his whistle which brought a colleague to the scene.

An Indian constable said that after he had separated the fighters and while they were preparing to march the defendant to the police station, the Chinese constable drew his truncheon and struck the defendant, who was so enraged by this treatment, that another fight ensued. Eventually the men were separated and brought to the Police Station.

The defendant informed his Worship that not only did the constable assault him at the street fountain, but also after his arrest. Whilst they were taking his fingerprints in the finger print office, the constable struck him two blows on the chest. This was witnessed by another officer, who had told the constable to stop.

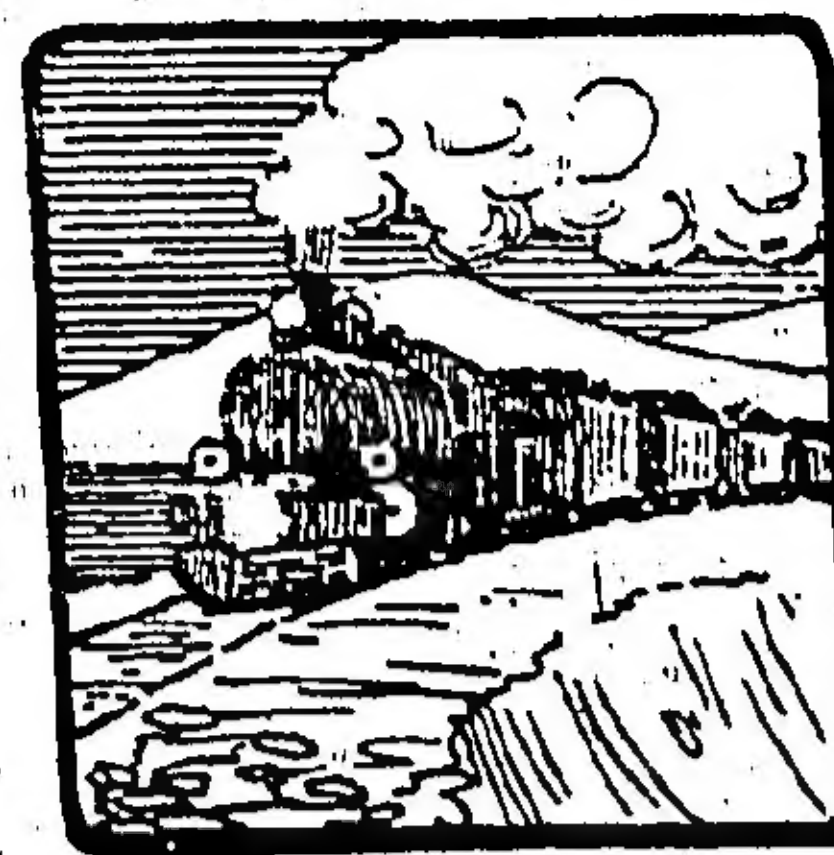
His Worship adjourned the case to Monday to allow the authorities to investigate these allegations.

Editor of the *British Medical Journal* has kindly promised to publish lists of subscribers from time to time.

In view of the inestimable value of the Great Discovery, I think the subscription list should be as expansive, and widely distributed as possible. I would, therefore, suggest that we aim at one million shillings, so that each subscriber could give as many shillings, as he or she may choose, say from one to one thousand or more. Ross is an excellent mathematician so he will be able to devise admirable ways of disposing of any surplus, if there should be any, without materially contributing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Fund, and which, in my opinion, should have been depleted to the extent of £50,000, and accompanied by an Earlom to show the appreciation of the Nation: *Dis dat qui cito*

JAMES BARR.  
London: April 29.

## KAIPING COAL FOR ALL PURPOSES



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FACTORY  
AND  
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THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.



**CANTON LOAN FOR \$10,000,000.****PUBLIC SUSPICION.**

FOR CHIANG KAI SHEK'S WAR?

**MERCHANTS TO SUPERVISE ADMINISTRATION.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 9. The Provincial Government has decided to float a loan for \$10,000,000 to provide a reserve fund for the Canton branch of the Central Bank of China. The money will be used to restore and maintain the value of the Central Bank of China notes, which have suffered many vicissitudes. Public bonds will be issued and people will be "asked" to take up a certain number on the understanding that they will be redeemed within 20 months from the date of issue. But like other bonds issued in the past, their redemption may have to be postponed when it comes to the point. Meanwhile the Government is thinking of increasing its taxation by 10 per cent, and set this extra income apart as security for the loan.

The flotation of the loan will be undertaken jointly by the Government and merchants and a committee will be formed with the merchants in the majority. This committee will act as trustees of the funds, see that the money is used rightly, and redeem the bonds when due. The Government is of the opinion that this will prevent any more slumps in the Central Bank of China notes. But how the people and merchants will react to the Government proposal is not known. Fear is entertained in some quarters that the money will be sent to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek for the war against Feng Yu Hsiang and that Mr. T. V. Soong is coming to Canton to put this through.

**MR. SOONG REASSURES CANTON.**

But a categorical denial has been made by Mr. Soong, who told Pressmen that his mission to Canton is not to raise money for Nanking but to examine the finances of the Two Kwangs with a view to straightening them out.

The Nanking Finance Minister is now in Hong Kong, and will come to Canton in the course of the next few days. He said that he has three main tasks: to reconstitute the Central Bank of China notes, to revise the revenues of the Liang Kwang Provinces, and to put the financial system of the Two Kwangs in proper order.

**STILL PLAYING CHESS!**

Asked about Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Mr. T. V. Soong said that he is still locked up near Tangshan Hot Spring. "In spite of current reports to the contrary," he continued, "the former chairman of the Canton Political Council is alive and well. He is still spending his days playing chess with Philosopher Wu Tze Fai and reading the classics."

Mr. Soong expects to remain in the South for about three weeks, during which time he will go to Wuchow to see how things are in Kwangsi.

**"RED" SUCCESSES IN NORTH KWANGTUNG.**

According to the vernacular Press, the Reds under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tai, who were recently driven from Nanking in Northern Kwangtung by troops under Yu Hon Mou are now threatening Nanking again. A few days after their flight into southern Kwangsi, they turned back and captured Nan An and then advanced to Nanking. Severe fighting has taken place at Tayuling and the Reds were at first forced to retreat. A few hours later they again attacked the city from three directions and up to Saturday morning the fighting was still in progress. The merchants are terrified and most of them have fled. Reinforcements have been rushed up North as the Reds are several thousand strong and have plenty of ammunition.

**IRONSIDES RETURNING TO KWANGTUNG.**

The Nam Chung Pao says that Chang Fat Fui, the leader of the "Ironsides" has been ordered to Kwangtung with his "Ironsides." Chang's men were in Southern Hupeh last week and moved on the 6th towards Kwangsi on their way to Kwangtung.

The "Ironsides" are said to number over sixty thousand and are mostly natives of Kwangtung.

**GENERAL CHEN TSAI TONG'S ILLNESS.****DISAGREEMENTS WITH CHEN MING SHU?****APPOINTMENTS AND POLICY.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 9. General Chen Tsai Tong is at the Sanatorium on Tai Sha Tau, suffering from indigestion and loss of sleep. His right hand man, Mr. Li Yang King, who is carrying on for his chief, states that the General will be back at work on June 14 or 15. Meanwhile the Canton Sanatorium is heavily guarded by two companies of picked troops. Rumours are current that General Chen Tsai Tong and General Chen Ming Shu, the head of the civil Government, are at variance with each other. It is said that General Chen Ming Shu wants to concentrate power in his own hands but General Chen Tsai Tong strongly maintains that he ought to have a voice in the selection of officials. At present the most important and most lucrative jobs, with one exception, are all held by close friends of General Chen Ming Shu. That exception is the post of head of the salt administration of the Liang Kwang Provinces, which has been given to Colonel Chen Wai Chow, a brother of General Chen Tsai Tong. The two men are also said to have disagreed on the question of the abolition of the four Rehabilitation Commissions of Kwangtung. General Chen Ming Shu is in favour of their abolition, but General Chen Tsai Tong opposes it as another move in the concentration process. However, all these disagreements are more or less beneath the surface and no one expects that these two leaders of the Canton Government will come to loggerheads and that Kwangtung will be plunged into further war and chaos.

**GOVERNMENT TO BE RE-ORGANISED.**

The Provincial Government of Kwangtung will be re-organised early next month and it is still the aim of the Central Government to make Kwangtung a model province. General Chen Ming Shu will direct the programme and recommend appointments to the Central Government. Mr. Hsu Chung Ching has been re-appointed head of the Education Department and other changes are pending.

**KWANGSI LEADERS TO RETIRE?**

[Industrial and Commercial Daily Press.]

It is reported that the Kwangsi troops have detailed Colonel Lui Woon Lin to carry on peace negotiations with Generals Yu Tsao Pak, Li Ming Shui and Yang Tsang Fui and when a settlement is reached Generals Pei Chung Hsi and Wong Shiu Hung will retire.

Another report says that the troops under Li Ming Shui are pursuing the Kwangsi remnants who are retreating westward along the river towards Nanning. Meanwhile, the Kwangsi troops who were driven from Liuchow by General Ho Chien's Hunanese troops are now massed at Sunchow and will retreat to Nanning. General Ho is planning an attack on that town.

**Troops for Bandit Suppression.**

The invasion of Kwangsi has been entirely left to the Nanking troops, though Canton gunboats and aeroplanes have co-operated. The Canton troops, after a rest following their victories on the West and North Rivers are now being dispatched to the country districts to suppress bandits and Reds. Gunboats have been detailed to Yungkee, Samshui, Siulam, Linfashan and other places for the suppression of piracy.

**NEW CHAIRMAN FOR KWANGSI.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 8. The State Council of the National Government has appointed Yu Tsao Pak to command the Kwangtung forces operating against Kwangsi and, concurrently, to be Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi.

Chow Hsi Chen (Chow Sai Sing) has been dismissed by the State Council from the Chairmanship of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, for conspiracy against the National Government.

**ADMIRAL CHEN CHAK.****CANTON'S OFFICIAL WELCOME.****TO REPORT ON HIS VICTORIES.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 9. Admiral Chen Chak is expected to arrive in Canton to-day from Wuchow where he has been directing naval operations against the Kwangsi troops. The Admiral, who is returning on board the gunboat Chung Shan, has done excellent work, and the Canton authorities are preparing an elaborate programme to welcome him. Upon landing he will be escorted to the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters where a celebration will be held. The premises have been profusely decorated with flags, etc., and appropriate slogans. The Admiral is expected to make a speech describing how he destroyed the Kwangsi navy and drove back their troops. In the evening he will be feted in a leading restaurant.

**AT SWATOW.****KWANGSI TROOPS TO LEAVE UNMOLESTED.**

[NAN CHUNG KUN NEWS SERVICE.]

SWATOW, June 8. Latest information suggests that leaders of the pro-Kwangsi forces in this sector have completed arrangements with Canton to evacuate Swatow and other districts on the Han River without opposition. It is believed that pro-Kwangsi troops will withdraw to Hingning, in north-western Kwangtung.

Following this decision, the authorities at Swatow are removing a large number of important documents from Swatow.

**Don't Waste Water.****CANTON DETECTIVE FINED.****POSSESSION OF OPIUM.**

An alleged member of the Canton Detective force was charged on Saturday at Kowloon Magistracy with possession of two taels of raw opium. He was arrested by a Chinese detective in Reclamation Street, but his request to be "excused" as a fellow detective of the Canton Police, was refused. At the police station he complained that the local detective had assaulted him.

In answer to the charge, defendant pleaded not guilty, and called a witness, who said he was an agent of the Standard Oil Company up-country. He corroborated the denial made by defendant.

In reply to the Magistrate Revenue Officer Grimmit said that the defendant was obviously an opium smoker and that the contraband might have been for his own consumption. However, the pot when found appeared to be packed in a form for export. He considered that his Worship should take a serious view of the case as the defendant had a previous conviction.

Inspector James said that the accusation made by the defendant that he was assaulted was totally untrue. Defendant was examined at the "Police Station" at the time and no sign of blows were found. Inspector James went on to say that it was well known that certain members of the Canton Police were in league with the Canton traders in a huge opium combine. They worked together and carriers were permitted to do their work without interference. They were responsible for a great deal of opium smuggling to shopkeepers in Hong Kong.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$200.

**HO CHIEN'S SUCCESS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, June 8. General Ho Chien reports that his troops have entered Liuchow in Hunan and have captured the city. Chung Hsi escaped with a small bodyguard to Taijing.

**LT.-COL. COMYN AND MAJOR OGILVY.****FURTHER QUESTIONS AT K.O.S.B. COURT MARTIAL.****"DISREGARDED SPIRIT OF REGULATIONS."**

LT.-COL. Comyn, the Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, was subject to further severe cross-examination at Saturday's sitting of the Court Martial at Murray Barracks on Major Ogilvy, who is facing charges of alleged negligence while President of the Regimental Institute. The case is a sequel to the "Corporal Hendry Affair." Corporal Hendry was found guilty of misappropriating R.I. funds and was sentenced accordingly by a recent Court Martial.

In the present case, it has been expressly stressed that Major Ogilvy in no way acted fraudulently nor is any suggestion of fraud made against him.

The personnel of Court is as follows: Colonel H. A. Stewart, D.S.O., O.B.E. (President), Lieut. Col. H. V. Vernon, M.C. (3/15 Punjab Regiment), Major A. Creery, M.C. (Royal Artillery), Major R. H. E. Bennett, M.C. (Somerset Light Infantry), and Major J. B. Taylor (Somerset Light Infantry). The Judge Advocate is Mr. Somerset Fitzroy and the prosecuting officer, Major H. W. H. Armitage, M.C. (Royal Artillery).

The defending officer is Major E. G. Miles, D.S.O., M.C. (K.O.S.B.).

**"Generally Satisfied."**

Major Miles asked Col. Comyn if he had signed any undertaking when he assumed command of the battalion from accused in 1928. The Colonel replied in the negative. Witness replied that he was generally satisfied with the administration when he took over the command.

Major Miles: Do you agree now, Colonel Comyn, that in making so definite a statement and one of such vital importance, without first ascertaining its accuracy, you were behaving unjustly towards the accused?—I made it in good faith, and the accused did not challenge it.

Major Miles then reverted to the incident relating to the alleged missing secret pamphlet, for which the accused had been held responsible.

Major Miles: Have you, Colonel Comyn, since discovered that neither your Adjutant nor your confidential clerk had any recollection or record that this secret pamphlet had ever been mislaid?—I have not.

Major Miles: Have you had a conversation with your Adjutant this morning regarding that fact?—Yes.

Major Miles said that he would be calling evidence on that point.

**Question Over-ruled.**

Major Miles: I suggest that in raising the question of the alleged loss of the secret pamphlet you were behaving in a most unjust manner to the accused?

This question was over-ruled by the Judge Advocate. Major Miles: Has the accused at any time criticised your system of control or administration of this battalion?—No, I would have welcomed more advice and suggestions from him.

Major Miles: Has Major Lake at any time criticised your system of control or administration of this battalion?—I object to the question. It has no relevance to the case.

The President of the Court said that as Major Lake was giving evidence in the case, the question might be put to him at a later date.

Major Miles: Can you, Sir, quote any official regulation which the accused has disobeyed or disregarded in connection with the charges before him?—This is a very wide question. I consider that the accused has disregarded the spirit of the various regulations, as, for instance, his duties to the Audit Board.

**Why Charges Were Framed.**

Major Miles: Can you quote any of these regulations?—Yes, Section 4 of the Army's Act.

Major Miles: That is not a regulation.

Col. Comyn: Yes, it is.

Major Miles: No, Sir. Well, any others?—Yes, King's Regulation 75 about the Audit Board. I consider that accused did not carry out his duties therewith. I also consider that the charges disclosed a gross neglect of the spirit of the various regulations relating to accounts.

Major Miles: Col. Comyn, I suggest to you that there is not a single paragraph which the accused has disobeyed or disregarded in connection with the charges before him?—In spirit I don't agree at all.

Major Miles: But you will admit, Col. Comyn, that you cannot quote specifically any paragraph even in spirit?—I have said so and that was why the charges were framed under Section 40.

Major Miles: Do you agree that when you went on leave, it was your intention that accused should also go on leave within three days of your return?—Yes, three or four days.

(Continued on next column).

**DRAGONS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR.****GREAT EXCITEMENT ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.****WHY THE FERRY "SHIED."**

To-day, writes a Daily Press representative, I am a proud man, for, long before the cocktail hour on Saturday, I saw two large dragons in Hong Kong harbour. What matters it that the Editor smiled sceptically when I told him the story or that my fellow clubmen sniggered loudly and called for the boy when I hinted at what I had seen. Nothing of that sort matters, for I really saw them and, because the camera cannot lie, a snapshot of the creatures adorns my desk at this moment.

Just as I took my seat on the ferry, a rhythmic drumming sound was heard and excited shouts echoed along the waterfront. The throbbing grew louder and passengers on the ferry began to crane their necks to right and left to discover the reason. Small launches began to whistle excitedly and yells from hundreds of coolies grew in volume. Something "was" approaching—but what was it?

**The Better Part of Valour.**

Then the ferry began to move slowly forward and passengers in the rear seats hurried to the fore part in order to discover the cause of the excitement. Just as we cleared the pier, the mystery was explained. Bearing swiftly down upon us was a dragon, fifty-feet long, with a hint of a mammoth centipede about its appearance.

The ferry "shied" then. There was no doubt about it. Its engine stopped, went full speed astern, and it seemed that it would return and clamber on to the wharf to avoid the strange creature that was crossing its bows. Perhaps nobody would have been surprised if the startled ferry had bolted pell-mell up Pedder Street! Once, when the dragon's head, with waving antennae, turned slightly in the ferry's direction, we felt the poor craft quiver with apprehension.

Then it suddenly quietened and the steam valve gave a distinct sigh of relief. It seemed that it dimly remembered having seen the dragon before.

It is one of the Chinese dragon boats, rehearsing for Tuesday's races," explained a passenger. "They carry over sixty paddlers and the effect is certainly weird. I don't know who is doing the hardest work—the fellow banging the drum to keep time, or the men working the paddles!"

Crowds of coolies sprinted along the waterfront, yelling encouragement to the crew of the "dragon" while, far astern, its rival came churning along.

The ferry did not wait for the second one to come along but crossed the harbour in a fine luff, as having betrayed any sign of nervousness on its first encounter with the strange craft.

H.A.F.

**No Foundation.**

Major Miles: Was it the duty of the accused to hand over the P.R.I. duties to Major Lake between October 17 and November 19?—Yes, it was his duty.

Major Miles: Why was it his duty?—Because he was going away.

Major Miles: I suggest, Col. Comyn, that you purposely did not want Major Lake to take over the duties of the P.R.I.?—There is no foundation for what you say.

Col. Comyn, re-examined by Major Armitage, said that with reference to the letter of November 16, 1927, in connection with the secret pamphlet he did not see any reason to take action because the accounts of the battalion appeared to him to be quite satisfactory. He had also remarked to Major Miles about it at the time.

The Judge Advocate said that ordinarily he would not have allowed that statement, because what witness had told another person was no evidence unless that person was to be called, but since Major Miles was defending officer and was present in Court, he would allow that statement to stand. Major Miles, of course, could ask further questions on that point.

**Another Adjournment.**

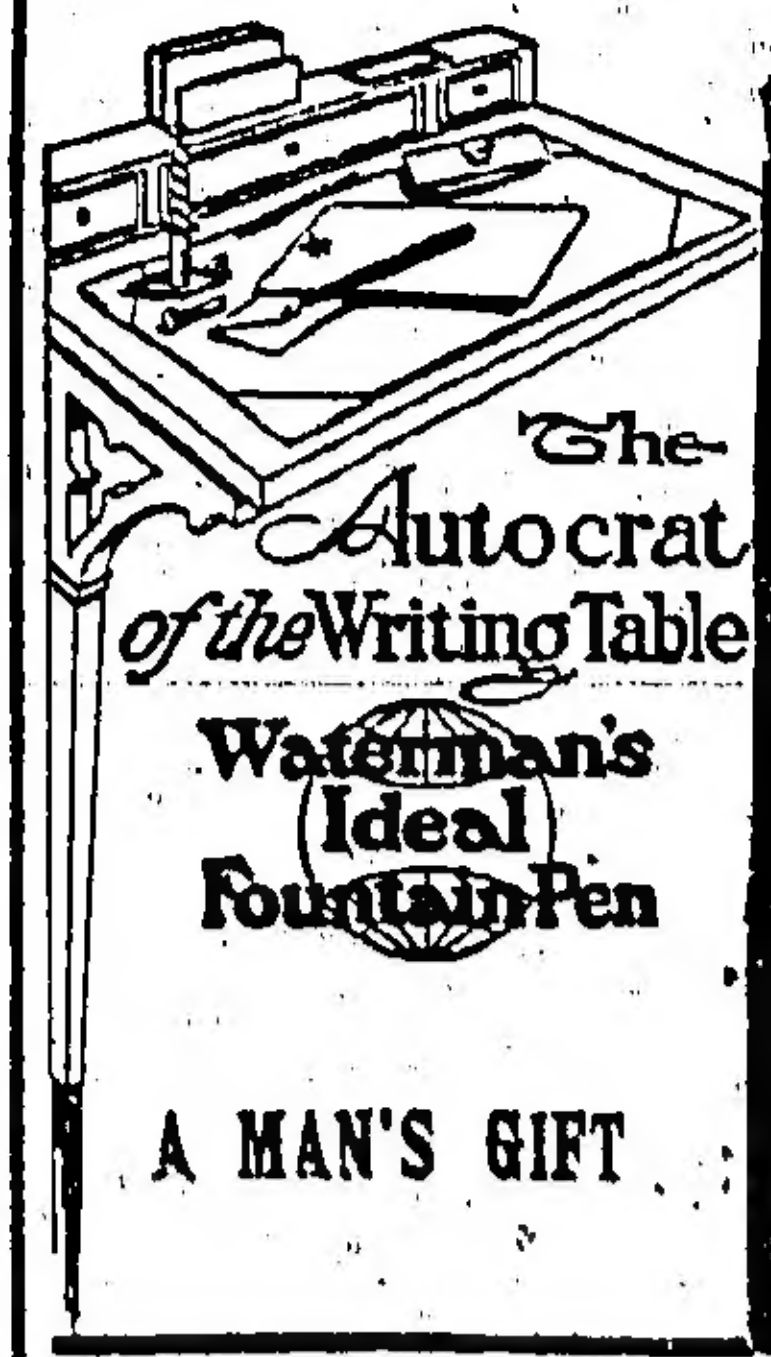
Witness also stated that the revenue from the By-Product Account was not brought to his attention for publication in Regimental Orders.

Asked as to whose duty it was to bring that to his (witness's) notice, Col. Comyn replied that it was the accused's duty as P.R.I.

The Judge Advocate then reminded witness that he should also bear in mind that he had been P.R.I. in his former regiment.

Major Armitage: It has been suggested, Col. Comyn, that you have ordered special films through the Quartermaster without the knowledge of the accused. What have you to say to that?—So far as I know there was no expense involved. I am under the impression that the accused must have known. The exhibition of the films took place at my house.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE HONG KONG TUG &amp; LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD. will be held at the Offices of Messrs. FERRY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 8th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose provided for in the said Section. Dated the 8th day of June, 1929. J. HENNESSEY SETH, S. HAMPDEN ROSS, Joint Liquidators.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE HONG KONG TUG &amp; LIGHTER CO., LTD.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are Required, on or before the 8th DAY of JULY, 1929, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to JOHN HENNESSEY SETH and SYDNEY HAMPDEN ROSS, of No. 8, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, Victoria, the Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required, by Notice in Writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, or Personally, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such Time and Place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the Benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved. Dated the 8th day of June, 1929. J. HENNESSEY SETH, S. HAMPDEN ROSS, Joint Liquidators.

## ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Carpenters, Carpenters, Plasterers and Scrapers, and Plumbers to H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, Not Later Than NOON on MONDAY, JUNE 17th, 1929. S. R. TUCKER, Chief Constructor.

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, STANLEY.

THE COLLEGE has vacated its Premises at PEARCE PLACE and has moved to THE NEW TOWN, ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, STANLEY.

Mr. LI HOI TUNG, c/o BANKER & CO., BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, is kindly representing the College in the TOWN. Messrs. THOMSON & Co., YORK BUILDING, are the Treasurers and Business Agents. Enquiries may be made at either of these Addresses. F. A. BRITTON, Acting Warden.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., PEDDER STREET, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

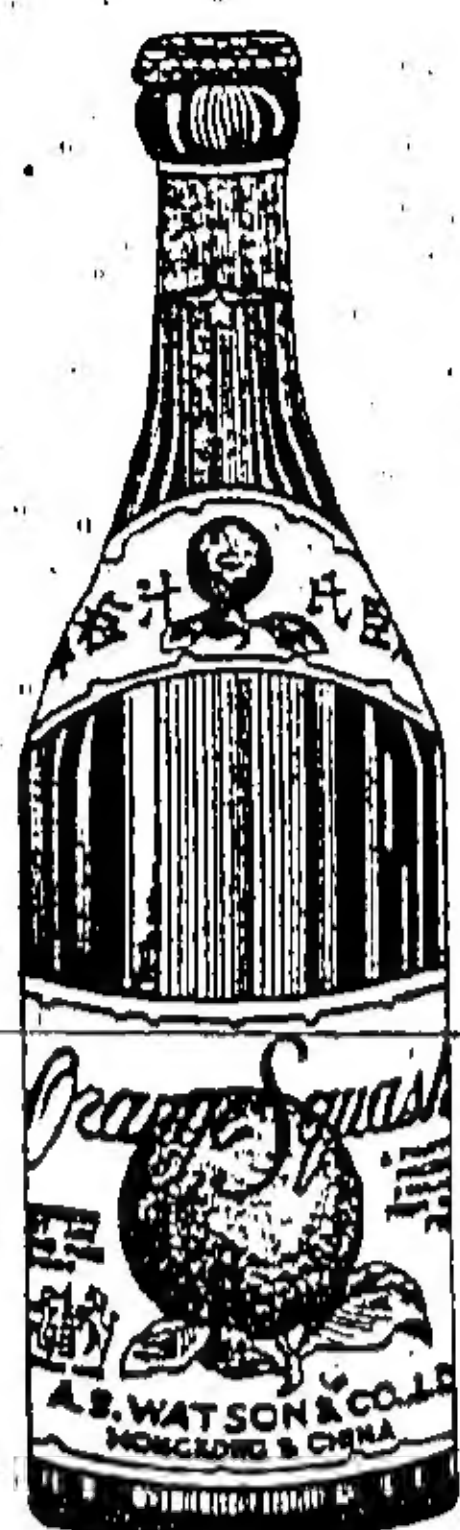
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7339]

## NOTICE.

THE Undermanned is prepared to consider OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties: SECTION C of MARINE LOT 243 (Nos. 5 and 6, PRAIA, KENNEDY TOWN, Godown). Kowloon MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyard). SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION A of SHAU KWAN INLAND LOT 482. (Nos. 219-227, Old Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAU KWAN WEST). Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts of Justice. (Sd.) C. McI. MESSER, Colonial Treasurer. 21st May, 1929. [7818]

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[7736]

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per annum for delivery in Hong Kong—\$12; including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 7 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the east of Japan relatively low over China generally.

Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

## Save Water.

## BIRTH.

ALSTON.—On May 12, at 23, Upper Wimpole-street, W.I., the wife of DOUGLAS ROWLAND ALSTON, Esq., Cdr., R.N. (retired), daughter.

## DEATHS.

BUTCHER.—On April 5, at Suez, on voyage from Singapore, LINA BUTCHER, widow of JAMES BUTCHER, Madras Railway. LLOYD.—On May 8, at Barnham, Sussex, EDITH MATILDA LLOYD, widow of the Rev. E. L. LLOYD, and youngest daughter of late W. H. ADAMS, Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 10, 1929.

## A NEGLECTED OUTPOST.

Education is largely an experimental science, and particularly in those places where two dissimilar forms of culture come into contact. The progress of education is determined by various elements—metaphysical, sociological, psychological, and, let us not forget, financial. It seems a long time since BROUHAU told the House of Commons that "the schoolmaster was abroad," and that his primer was a stronger bulwark for the country than the soldier's accoutrement. It seems ages ago since Cobbett maintained that the advance of education is accompanied by a growth in crime and immorality, and denounced a proposed increase in the numbers of teachers as subsidising "that new race of idlers." The value of knowledge is now generally recognised, and the influence of the teacher as exerted through schools and universities is admitted to have an important bearing upon the lives and interests of citizens, and the nations of which they are individual units. Here in Hong Kong is an educational institution of unique interest—the only British University in the Far East, whose popularity and prestige is steadily increasing, but whose activities are shamefully cramped and restricted by lack of space.

Extracts from the annual report for 1928 have been already published in our columns. A second reading of this review reveals some astounding facts—almost incredible, in view of the extraordinarily good work that has been accomplished.

The Medical Faculty is in a sad plight. A separate department for surgery is needed, as the Professor has no laboratory other than the dissecting-room. The Professor of Medicine has neither lecture-room nor laboratory! In the Faculty of Arts there is no Chair of Philosophy nor Readership in Geography. Logic and ethics are taught by a part-time lecturer engaged for the purpose. "Indeed, it is ludicrous that a University whose obvious business it is to bridge over the chasm which now yawns between Western and Chinese culture should have no philosopher on its staff." It is almost equally ludicrous that there is nobody at the University with any special knowledge of geography. In the matter of books of reference the University is seriously handicapped, as the amount of money it can afford to spend on books is lamentably inadequate. The range of the

University's reading interests is wide, and there is no other serious library of any sort in the Colony, but as matters stand it is not possible to add books to the library in the number desirable. In the Department of Pathology the staff has so much routine work to do that their time is almost fully occupied. "What little spare time is left to them cannot be made available for serious research, for the simple reason that as yet the Department is in want of an animal house." The accommodation now available for the Department of Pathology is taxed to the utmost; and will be soon inadequate. More room and more men are needed if the efficiency of the Department is to be maintained.

The physiological laboratories are not equipped up to the standard considered necessary in a modern medical school. Many experiments customarily performed in other universities by students themselves cannot be carried out even as class demonstrations. Consequently, the acquisition of knowledge becomes a matter of lectures and book-work instead of actual experimental experience—a poor foundation on which to build a sound knowledge of such a practical subject as medicine. There is only \$1,000 available for new equipment, and no money at all for research purposes. Consequently, original contributions to medical science are almost impossible, although there is a wealth of material for investigation in the virgin field of South China. The Medical School might be a worthy outpost of British medicine in the Orient, but again money is needed. When the Registrar in Biology arrived last November, he could find no evidence that botany had ever been taught in the University! There were no stores of chemicals, preserved specimens, or apparatus, and the Department was very badly equipped in every respect. The sum of \$2,000 has been voted to meet immediate needs, but although most of this money has been spent a large portion of the equipment has not yet reached the Colony. In the Department of Commerce the development of statistical studies continues to be hindered by lack of a Lecturer. If there were a Government Statistician in the Colony it might be possible to engage his services, but as Hong Kong persists in holding on to the dubious honour of being the only important trade-centre in the world where no trade statistics are kept, the University need look for no help from that quarter. Even in the Department of Mathematics—where little is needed in the way of equipment beyond brains—there is a call for financial help. New blackboards are needed; since there is no reference to chalk, we assume present supplies are considered sufficient. Better equipment is also needed in the Department of Physics for advanced courses and post-graduate work. The present grant is not big enough to meet the needs of the ordinary courses. Finally, there is no adequate supply of water at the Hostels for fire-lighting purposes, and no fire-escape of any description!

All this is most melancholy reading, but we offer no apology for giving the facts further publicity. It is only by such means that the British Government will be eventually shamed into taking action long overdue. The University is paying its way; it has a credit balance to show on its working account for the past year; it owes not a cent to anyone; its high standards of study and discipline are maintained and its influence and popularity are growing—in spite of inadequate accommodation, indifferent equipment, and a staff seriously underpaid. The University of Hong Kong is a success in spite of all these handicaps—but it is not the success it might, and should, be. Appeals have been made time and again to London, urging the Government to make use of the Boxer indemnity to relieve the authorities of the anxiety unfairly imposed upon them by trying to carry on with their work on a financial basis impossible to maintain. Whether the new Government now taking office will be any

more sympathetic than the last to the claims made on behalf of Hong Kong remains to be seen. Certainly it cannot possibly be less responsive. The University was established with certain clearly defined objects—among them the promotion of arts, science and learning, the provision of higher education, the formation of the character of all races, nationalities and creeds, and the maintenance of good understanding with the neighbouring country of China. These are worthy objects which should be appreciated even in Whitehall, and we hope that renewed efforts to press the claims of the University of Hong Kong upon the authorities in London will be soon rewarded with the success they deserve.

## News and Views.

Two cases of small-pox, one British and one Chinese were reported on Friday.

Silk forwarded from here by Empress of Asia on May 13 arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on June 3 having been 21 days in transit.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration mines for the week ending May 25 amounted to 105,888 tons, and the sales during the period to 79,987 tons.

The Shung On Land Investment Loan and Agency Company, Ltd., The Chung Kwok Restaurant and McNeary & Co., Ltd. will be dissolved in 3 months time.

H.E. the Governor has recognised, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Señor Don Antonio Alexandro Rosello Botelho as Honorary Consul of the Republic of El Salvador in Hong Kong.

Lieut.-Col. Montague McPherson Batty, Military Knight of Windsor, who died at Windsor Castle on May 7, at the age of 92, was one on the very few remaining combatants in the siege and capture of Lucknow, and his varied career included seeing the siege of Paris from the headquarters of the German Army at Versailles. In 1868 and 1869 he was with his regiment in Japan, and was presented to the Emperor by Sir Harry Parkes at the close of the Civil War.

The record in London for the largest number of directorships is held jointly by Sir Henri Deterding and Sir Robert Waley Cohen, each of whom has 59. In both cases the majority are on the boards of subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch Shell Group. Viscount Beaufort takes third place with 54 directorships. Mr. Andrew Agnew, of the Royal Dutch Shell, holds 49. Other men well up on the list are Sir Herbert Holt, with 47, Lord Kilmant, 43, Lord Inchcape 32 and Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen 31.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Michael James Breen to act as Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Assessor of Rates, and to be Commissioner to carry out the provisions of the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1915, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E., with effect from the June 5, and Major Christopher Wilson, O.B.E., V.D., to act as Superintendent of Prisons in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Capt. Hugh Fitzherbert Bloxham, or until further notice, with effect from June 5.

The Chinese community is still pressing for the sinking and re-opening of wells and at tomorrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, pursuant will move:—"That, in order to reduce the demand on reservoir water, this Board recommends that the Government should instruct the Building Authority as a temporary measure to approve of every application for the sinking and re-opening of wells, except in cases where existing structures may be endangered, the water derived from such sources to be reserved for drinking and for the purpose of drinking and for the preparation of food."

## Lloyd George and "Niggers."

In one of his recent campaign speeches Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Baldwin's references to improved export trade, spoke rather contemptuously of "a consignment of push-bicycles for entertaining niggers, and keeping down the wages of the British workmen." (Laughter.) A correspondent wrote to the *Times* protesting at the ex-Premier's use of the word "nigger." He pointed out that the native races of Africa have deep respect and trust in British justice and fair play. To a native of Africa the word "nigger" is extremely offensive. If you want to offend a native of Southern Africa call or refer to him as a "nigger." If representative British politicians become offensive, the only effective remedy for the "enterprising nigger" will be to buy a bicycle "made in Germany." These natives came forward freely in the Great War to serve as labourers and transport workers, and we welcomed them. Why insult them now, even to raise a grin in Brynmawr? These same "niggers" are potentially some of the best customers for British manufactured goods. Will the ex-Prime Minister reduce unemployment by offending them?

## Volcanic Activity in Hawaii.

Either Mauna Loa or Kilauea, Hawaii's two recently active volcanoes, are likely to erupt within 14 months in a major disturbance, says Dr. Thomas Jaggar, Government volcanologist. The intermittent volcanic activity is a spectacle which all Hawaiian tourists hope to see, but everyone must take his chances and many get to see nothing more than the inactive lavas and evidence of their outbursts. Dr. Jaggar has reviewed all statistical records relating to volcanic activity on Hawaii, and deduced his conclusions. "One must discuss possible volcanic eruptions in more or less general terms," he declared. "We have not arrived at a point where we can specify exact dates. Since the last eruption Kilauea has been active in an intermittent way, showing that the lava is alive not many feet below the bottom of the crater. When we have another eruption it is not possible to predict whether it will be Kilauea or Mauna Loa." Dr. Jaggar explained that scientific study leads to the theory that the lava originates at a point some 25 miles beneath the surface of the earth, and forces its way through the solid crust through a series of cracks and fissures. The crater of Kilauea was the scene of a minor disturbance this spring. It is on the south-eastern coast of the big island of Hawaii, the rim being 4,088 feet in elevation. Towering far above, inland, is Mauna Loa, 13,679 feet high.

## The Royal Air Force.

An interesting statement on the spirit and future of the Royal Air Force was made by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Hugh Trenchard at the recent dinner of the Women's Royal Air Force Old Comrades' Association. This was a semi-private dinner to which members and ex-members only were invited, but a report of the speech appeared in the *Aeroplane*, a weekly journal closely identified with the Service, and it is so rarely that the Chief of the Air Staff makes any announcement affecting the Force that his remarks have a wider interest. Sir Hugh Trenchard said that the Royal Air Force would not be the same as it was in the old days and had come to it from the Navy and Army had passed out of it. He hoped that the Royal Air Force would become a link in the life of the nation and that the day would come when every family would have a son who had passed through the Royal Air Force. The system of education in the Royal Air Force enabled officers and men not only to carry out their duty efficiently but to become more useful citizens. He described the action which was being taken to place the short-service officer in civil life at the end of his Service career, and said that the officers so placed had been such a success that employers wanted more of them. Sir Hugh Trenchard spoke with enthusiasm of the work of the Royal Air Force abroad. Iraq, which the Force had taken over in 1922, had proved a wonderful success. Experienced pilots had expressed their amazement at the way in which these young Service pilots found their way about the trackless desert. They had often to land at nightfall and sleep with no shelter but the wings of their machine. At Aden, 12 young officers had successfully carried out operations, practically without casualty to themselves and with very small casualty to the enemy, which would in the old days have cost much. War from the air was the humane method, whatever people might say about bombing. A photograph was shown of a board outside the Headquarters Office of a squadron stationed at Baghdad on which was given the disposition of the aircraft of that unit. The board showed two machines at Karachi, two machines at Raisalpur, India, two machines at Hissaidi, Iraq. The commanding officer of this extremely mobile unit was quite young and the responsibility laid on these young officers was enormous. But they were worthy of it, and it would make them better citizens in the years to come.

## Undergraduate Motorists.

The freedom of the undergraduate motorist at Oxford is likely to be still further curtailed. It is announced that the college authorities will probably forbid undergraduates to motor in the streets before 12.30 p.m. on any day, and after 9.30 p.m. on Sundays. Most of the colleges are said to be in favour of such a regulation. Last term's edict forbidding undergraduates to use their cars after eleven at night was, it may be recalled, made the occasion for an elaborate hoax. A former official of the University Motor Club said: "Until a year ago the Proctors always said that with a few exceptions undergraduate motorists were very considerate and careful drivers, and they were very friendly towards us. All that is changed now. I believe they want to stop the habit of dashing up to London. At present an undergraduate with a fast car can get almost anywhere between 8.30 a.m. and 11 p.m."

## Women and the Lash.

After almost unanimous approval in both Houses of the Legislature, Hawaii's "whipping post" Bill found opposition from Governor Wallace R. Farrington, who refused to sign the measure. The Bill provided for five to 20 lashes, in addition to other penalties, in convictions for sex crimes. The Bill was drafted by a committee of clubwomen. At the session of the Legislature where the Bill was considered, women lobbyists were much in evidence. During the agitation it was brought out that in the last four years Hawaii has recorded 254 vicious attack cases, with 100 convictions. It remained for Governor Farrington to stop the measure, which he considered an un-American form of punishment, by effecting a pocket veto after the Legislature adjourned. "My investigations indicate that the whipping-post is a method of punishment that is absolutely prohibited in every part of our country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government," the Governor said. "This prohibition does not extend to a territory. It indicates, however, the attitude of the American people towards this form of punishment. . . . In my opinion, if the whipping-post is to be adopted in Hawaii, it should be after the people of the territory have thoroughly considered what they have to accomplish and how best to reach that result. I believe that the Bill is the product of a spur-of-the-moment desire to do something radical to correct an evil condition. I believe in being radical if radicalism is effective, and may not accomplish more harm than good. I am convinced that a thorough discussion of fostering social conditions that bring forth such a radical departure will be of more lasting value and better guarantee the safety of the home than will be accomplished through the approval of this measure at this time."

## Looking Back 25 Years.

Tonight the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be formally opened, and speeches will be made by H.E. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Gersham Stewart, and Rev. W. J. Southam, general secretary. The new premises are handsome and well-fitted, occupying the whole top flat of Alexandra Buildings. There are 29 bedrooms, a spacious dining-room, a billiard-room, smoking-room, a well stocked reading-room, drawing-rooms and classrooms, while the hall into which one steps on leaving the lift is fitted up comfortably as a lounge-room. The fittings throughout the premises are excellent in every respect. It is expected that the whole place will be in full occupation by the 1st of July. Educational classes will be started when once the hot weather is at an end. It is interesting to note that success has attended the Chinese class, which has been conducted during the past three months by the Rev. W. Birdie, who taught the class not in the ordinary individual style generally employed in teaching Chinese, but on the lines used in European schools. Chinese will be among the subjects when the classes re-start. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 10, 1904.

## Looking Back 50 Years.

The prospects in the Northern provinces of China appear very gloomy at present. According to the *China Daily News*, both Shensi and Shanungui are suffering from want of rain, and the grain cannot be sown as the land is too dry. Unless timely showers fall very soon, there will be a repetition of the suffering from famine which has desolated these unfortunate provinces for two years. The Chinese Government is not responsible for the drought which has of late so afflicted the northern provinces, but it certainly might do something to rectify the evil by planting trees on a large scale. It might also, when famine is inevitable, do a great deal to provide against its worst effects, by storing up grain ready for the emergency and finding employment for the people in mining or in road-making. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 10, 1878.



THE GOVERNMENT  
AND FENG.CHIANG KAI SHEK  
WEAKENING?

ATTACK HELD UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 8.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Peking by the sudden departure on the night of June 7 of General Ho Cheng Chun and General Tang Seng Chi. The two are bound for Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, to interview General Yen Hsi Shan.

Opinions in well-informed circles in Peking are that Chiang Kai Shek's position vis-a-vis the Kuomintang must have worsened for Chiang to send such an important personal delegate as Ho Cheng Chun to Yen Hsi Shan.

It is understood that Tang Seng Chi brought Chiang Kai Shek's instructions from Nanking to Peking and is, therefore, accompanying Ho Cheng Chun to Taiyuan to see Yen Hsi Shan, on behalf of Chiang Kai Shek.

Meanwhile Yen Hsi Shan is urgently advocating peace. It is reliably reported that he is endeavouring to avoid having to fight on either side.

## Han Fu Chu's Plans.

Li Tsung Pi, representative of General Han Fu Chu, has arrived at Peking. He stated that "Han Fu Chu's only desire is to prevent fighting, on account of the deplorable condition of the people in the famine-stricken provinces of Honan, Shensi and Kansu."

Reuter states that it is known in Peking that he interviewed the "Christian General" before his "turnover" to Chiang.

News in Peking, as gleaned from Nanking, is that Chiang Kai Shek is now "doubtful of Han Fu Chu's sincerity." In view of this it is thought that Feng is doing his utmost to force upon Chiang Kai Shek the onus of starting further civil strife.

## Damage To Railways.

The Kuo Min publishes a message from Hanchow that the through train service between Hanchow and Chengchow, on the Lung-Hai line, was resumed on June 7, and more than five locomotives and 200 cars previously detained in Chengchow have been returned to the Railway Administration by Han Fu Chu.

## Situation Obscure.

HANKOW, June 8. It is now clearly indicated that there will not be any definite action against Feng Yu Hsiang until after the conference at Nanking on Monday, though it is a foregone conclusion in Chinese circles here that the conference will vote in favour of a punitive mandate.

Meanwhile, owing to the censorship and the severance of communications the situation in Honan is most obscure, but it is believed that the advance of the Nationalist troops is being held up on all fronts pending the decision of the conference.

## A Conference.

SHANGHAI, June 8. Chengchow reports are that General Han Fu Chu, Shih Yui San, Ho Yao Tzu and Chien Ta Chun held an important conference on Friday in connection with the re-organization of the Kuomintang. With Honan practically clear of troops under direct control of Feng Yu Hsiang, the situation in the north-west is considered to be half-solved.

## SINO-RUSSIAN BREAK?

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 8.

It is understood that the Central Government will officially send a note to the Soviet Government breaking off relations between China and Russia. The Government will also notify the Chinese merchants and residents in Russia to leave that country as soon as possible.

THE HARBIN CONSULATE  
RAID.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 8.

Chang Hsueh Liang, the military leader of the Three Eastern Provinces, has detailed a deputy to Harbin to investigate the raid on the Russian Consulate. It is reported that it was revealed from the documents seized, that the Soviet Government has supplied Feng Yu Hsiang with three million rubles.

## ANOTHER NAME NOW!

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 8.

The All-China anti-Japanese Boycott Committee has been re-named the "China Citizens Committee for the Abolition of the Unequal Treaties." The inaugural meeting was held on Saturday.

TROTSKY'S TRIP TO  
ENGLAND.

APPLICATION FOR A VISA.

"MEDICAL TREATMENT  
NEEDED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.

M. Trotsky has requested the British Consul here to give him a visa to England, on the ground that he needs medical treatment, and must personally supervise the publication of his autobiography in English.

M. Trotsky has telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald advising him of his action.

STOCKHOLM TO NEW  
YORK BY AIR.FIRST STAGE OF FLIGHT  
COMPLETED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, June 8.

A seaplane piloted by the Swedish airman Captain Ahrend berg has arrived at Bergen on the first stage of a flight from Stockholm to New York via Greenland.

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 8.

It was officially stated in Windsor Castle this morning that the King had passed a good night.

## PRINCE HENRY BETTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

YANCOOVER, June 8.

The Duke of Gloucester's condition shows a steady improvement, and he will be able to resume his homeward journey on June 10.

MADAME FENG YU HSIANG  
GOES TO MOSCOW?

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, June 8.

Madame Feng Yu Hsiang is on her way to Moscow via Siberia. It is alleged that her mission to Russia is to negotiate with the Soviet Government on behalf of her husband "certain problems" concerning the two parties.

TSAI YUAN PEI TO  
RESIGN?REPORTED APPEAL TO  
GOVERNMENT.

(Nam Cheung Pao.)

Mr. Tsai Yuan Pei has appealed to the Central Government and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to be allowed to resign from the directorship of the Supervisory Council and membership of the Central Government. It is understood that if and when the request is approved, Mr. Yu Yu Jen will be most probably appointed as head of the Supervisory Council to succeed him.

Mr. Sun Fo has also tendered his resignation as Minister of Railways, and it is reported that the Ministry of Railways will be attached to the Ministry of Communications.

BANDITS CARRY AWAY  
MISSIONARIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, June 8.

The China Inland Mission here have received word from Shikichen in Honan stating that Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and child, and Miss Brook have been captured by bandits.

THE REPARATIONS  
REPORT.LITTLE ENTHUSIASM  
IN BERLIN.

A COMPLEX SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 8.

The Reparations experts' report has been signed and the Conference is ended.

The Report consists of nearly one hundred pages, in which is clearly set forth a most complex plan for a final Reparations settlement.

With regard to the International Bank to be established with a capital of \$100,000,000, to administer the Experts' plan, the report lays down that the whole subscription will be guaranteed by banks of the seven countries represented on the Experts' Committee, but an amount not exceeding \$44,000,000 may be issued by other countries.

During the first 37 years of the Experts' plan the German Government must maintain with the bank a non-interest-bearing deposit not exceeding \$100,000,000 Reichsmarks.

## Britain's Share.

The Report recommends that the plan start at the end of the present "Dawes" year, the Dawes payments meanwhile to continue.

The new plan includes 37 annuities of an average value of 1,988 million Reichsmarks. These annuities will be variable, rising from 1,707 million Reichsmarks in 1930 to 2,282 million in 1938, after which they will gradually decline.

The first 37 years will cover Reparations and debts to America and the last 21 years debts to America only.

Britain's average share of the first 37 years will be 408 million Reichsmarks, and of the last 21 years 360 millions.

Deliveries in kind will continue for a decade, beginning with 750 million Reichsmarks, and diminishing to 300 million. Britain's share of this will range from 172 to 69 millions.

## Comment in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 8. The report of the Reparations Experts' Committee evokes no enthusiasm in the Berlin Press, although it is admitted it is a step forward.

The *Frankfurter* says it shows that the will to destroy Germany no longer prevails in the world. The Democratic papers hope that Germany will not be urged to make payments for the whole 58 years to the full capital value of 32 milliards.

The *Frankfurter* expects that some day there will be a "reasonable reduction" of War Debts, and the *Tagblatt* says that Germany has now regained her economic freedom.

The Nationalist newspapers comment is very bitter. They speak to the "hollow promises" contained in the Agreement which is "an impossible piece of work intended to satisfy the Allies' voracious demands."

A British Wireless message adds in addition to the above details: "The annuities have been divided into conditional and unconditional. Germany may postpone the transfer of conditional payment for periods not exceeding two years, subject to approval of the Government concerned, after they have been furnished with the report of the Advisory Committee. As for the unconditional payments, responsibility for effecting the transfer in foreign currency is reverted to Germany."

The Reichsmark is defined in terms of fine gold, and conditions of convertibility are laid down. Thereby Germany escapes from the tutelage to which various German institutions were subject under the Dawes plan.

The revenues from alcohol, sugar, tobacco, etc., are no longer controlled, railway and industrial bonds cease to exist, and an index of prosperity is abolished. Railways remain liable to a contribution which is to take the form of a direct tax, to bring in 600,000,000 marks a year for 37 years, but the complete independence of German railways is assured.

The plan indeed makes it clear that all liabilities of Germany arising out of the war are covered by annuities contained in the plan. The share allotted to Great Britain is less than it would have been if the experts had not abandoned the percentages agreed upon by Finance Ministers in 1925. There are said to be compensating advantages, one of which is that Great Britain would receive a fixed proportion for her variable debt payments in earlier years.

In the concluding chapter of the Report the Experts plead for the obliteration of the atmosphere left by the war, and stress the need for co-operation and good-will in carrying out the settlements, which they say should have the effect of bringing all the nations concerned to a higher level of economic stability, and of reaching a closer understanding than ever before.

The Report has now to be submitted to the various governments concerned for their adoption. The Experts ask that it shall be accepted as a whole.

PRESS AND LABOUR  
CABINET.

A "BENEVOLENT" TONE.

PREMIER BROADCASTS  
HIS VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8.

The new Labour Government is as follows:—

Prime Minister, Right Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald.

Chancellor of Exchequer, Right Hon. Philip Snowden.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Right Hon. Arthur Henderson.

Lord Privy Seal, Right Hon. J. H. Thomas.

Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Colonies, Right Hon. Sidney Webb.

Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Sankey.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Right Hon. J. R. Clynes.

Secretary of State for India, Captain Wedgwood Benn.

Secretary of State for War, Right Hon. Tom Shaw.

Secretary of State for Air, Lord Thomson.

Minister of Health, A. Greenwood.

Minister of Labour, Miss Bondfield.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Right Hon. Noel Buxton.

President of the Board of Education, Right Hon. Sir C. P. Trevelyan.

President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. W. Graham.

First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander.

Secretary of State for Scotland, Right Hon. W. Adamson.

First Commissioner of Works, George Lansbury.

All the above appointments carry with them seals in the Cabinet.

## Other Appointments.

Other ministerial posts announced are:—

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Oswald Mosley.

Attorney-General, W. Jowitt, K.C.

Solicitor-General, J. B. Melville, K.C.

Minister of Pensions, Right Hon. F. O. Roberts.

Minister of Transport, Herbert Morrison.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, Tom Johnson.

Postmaster-General, H. B. Lees Smith.

Paymaster-General, Lord Arnold.

Sir H. Slesser.

Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., who was Attorney-General in the first Labour Government, is not mentioned in the list, and it is explained that this is because other services have been announced later. Lord Arnold, the new Paymaster-General, an unpaid position, has accepted the post with nominal duties in order to be free for work in the House of Lords and otherwise.

Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. George Lansbury will also have duties imposed upon them in connection with the scheme for national reconstruction with is being prepared.

Mr. Sidney Webb, who did not contest a seat at the last election, will probably be given a Peerage.

It is understood that Mr. Stanley Baldwin is submitting a short resignation Honours List to the King in a few days.

## London Press Views.

A benevolent tone to the new Cabinet reflects almost unanimously by the morning papers, the comment dwelling with particular satisfaction on the exclusion of the Left Wing of the Labour Party.

The *Times* says: "The Cabinet is the best that could be designed to carry out the unprovocative policy which apparently marks the beginning of a new regime."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "It is a most interesting and carefully balanced Cabinet."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "This Government of moderates and gradualists need not inspire any alarm."

The *Daily Mail* comments: "The Government will last much longer than some of the prophets imagine."

The *Daily Herald* thinks that "it is a fine body of capable legislators and is a conclusive answer to the question: 'Is Labour fit to govern?'"

## "Herald's" Eulogy.

RUGBY, June 8. A fuller excerpt from the *Daily Herald* is given by British Wireless which states:—

The *Daily Herald* describes the Government as a truly "moderate" Government. It says: "Not only are there spokesmen of great Trade Unions, but (Continued on next column.)"

U.S. AMBASSADOR  
SAILS.NO INSTRUCTIONS ON  
DISARMAMENT.

TALK WITH PRESIDENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 7.

General Charles Dawes, the newly-appointed American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, left for London to-day aboard the White Star liner "Olympic" to take up his duties.

General Dawes yesterday was in conference with President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson, with whom he went over the whole field of Anglo-American relations. Other officials of the State Department were also present.

It was afterwards given out officially by the State Department that the new Ambassador has been given no special instructions with regard to naval limitation.

The Administration is said to be of the opinion that the next move in this connection must come from abroad.

though President Hoover hopes that as the result of conversations between General Dawes and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the date of the calling of the naval limitation conference may be advanced.

Other questions likely to be discussed by General Dawes in London include German reparations, the effect of the new American tariff on British trade, extraterritoriality in China and the American adherence to the World Court at the Hague.

there are trained and competent economists, men whose knowledge of finance is incomparable, co-operative leaders, municipal administrators, great lawyers, soldiers, and journalists, draftsmen from Universities, and professors, all standing side by side with their colleagues from workshops and factory, in a great national endeavour to lift their country to a higher and more prosperous level. Labour too has followed its best traditions in appointing the first woman Cabinet Minister."

## The Government's Job.

LONDON, June 8.

The first official utterance since he assumed the Premiership was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an unexpected broadcast speech from 2LO to-night.

He said that the Government was losing no time in grappling with their duties. They had to work for peace in industry, home affairs and abroad. Mr. J. H. Thomas had been placed at the head of an organisation which would tackle energetically the practical means of dealing with unemployment, and they would spare no expenditure of time or energy.

He had been sceptical of reducing unemployment figures to normality within a year, but everything that could be done would be done as speedily as possible.

The Premier said that Mr. Arthur Henderson had been placed in charge of Foreign Affairs, but in view of the overshadowing importance of disarmament and the need of a friendly discussion and agreement between Britain and the United States and other Powers, Mr. MacDonald hoped to pay a short visit to Geneva at the opening of the next meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations.

In conclusion, he urged the nation quietly to carry on its task of industrial recovery and expansion.

"Observer" and World Peace.

A "conference of three" on the Naval question to be held at Washington between President Hoover, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, is recommended by the *Observer* as the surest way to world peace.

The newspaper says that the national life of Canada within the Empire is irrevocably staked on an undefended frontier. The principle of an undefended frontier should be applied to Atlantic Ocean, and the proposed Conference could arrange an impregnable peace for the English-speaking world on the basis of the corresponding equality of Naval and Mercantile sea law.

There could never be more favourable circumstances than now for such a Conference, says the *Observer*, which is of opinion that if President Hoover issued an invitation Mr. MacDonald would be ready to go to Washington at 24 hours' notice.

STORM FATALITY  
IN AMERICA.WALL OF WATER SWEEPS  
TOWN.

A BRAVE PASTOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WIBAUX, Montana, June 8.

The bursting of a dam, after a rainstorm here, has resulted in a 15 ft. wall of water sweeping the town.

There are four fatalities, including the Rev. Seiffert, pastor of the Methodist Church, and his wife.

Mr. Seiffert opened his church as a refuge for distressed people, then returned to fetch his wife to safety, when both were caught by a huge wave and drowned.

## RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

SECRET LEAGUE INQUIRY.

[United Press.]

MADRID, June 8.

The Council of the League of Nations, meeting secretly as a mere committee, convened here to-day for a preliminary consideration of the question of European minorities.

The latter will be the principal item on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the Council, and is considered of such momentous importance that it was deemed advisable for the Council to try and reach some agreement before again broaching it in public session.

## Angry Discussions.

The question has already given rise to a stormy collision between the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, and the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Zaleski at the Lugano session of the council last December, while at the March session at Geneva almost equally acrimonious words were circulated around the green horseshoe table.

This time, to prevent any possible outbursts in public, an effort will be made to thresh out the problem first in private. The present meeting, therefore, is to be surrounded with the utmost secrecy.

The problem involved is one affecting the 30,000,000 minority populations of Europe who, by the peace treaties, were cut off into other States than the ones of which they were originally members. They include minorities of race, religion, and language, and under the terms of the peace treaties were to be guaranteed equality of treatment with the populations of the new States in which they now live.

The Council committee will have nothing, whatever to do with the changing of the rights which these minorities were promised under the peace treaties, but merely with the procedure of the league itself for guaranteeing these rights.

Up to the present time petitions from these minorities to the League have usually been kept secret, and have been passed upon by a committee of three, which reported to the Council itself only those which seemed to justify some action.

As a result of the Stresemann-Zaleski incident at Lugano both Dandrand of Canada and Dr. Stresemann himself have introduced proposals to change this procedure.

## More Publicity Wanted.

In a general way these provide for greater publicity for these petitions and for the enlarging of the commission that considers them. Dandrand's proposal even going as far as providing that they be considered by a committee representing every nation on the Council.

Dr. Stresemann has also advocated that there should be on the commission a representative in each case of some nation that is closely affiliated by race, religion or language to the minority that is making the petition for the righting of its wrongs.

Against these proposed changes the Little Entente, together with Poland and Greece, which are amongst the principal nations bound by minority treaties, have taken a decided stand against any change.

They insist that their national security is involved in the problem and eventually the peace of Europe.

## Telegrams in Brief.

The Emperor of Japan has returned to Tokyo after a tour of Western Japan.

"Count" Maxence de Polignac has been released on bail of G.825,000 and has sailed for France. He denied being mixed up in the sale of liquor in the United States.

Meetings of various classes of shareholders of Liptons, Limited, have approved of the proposed scheme of reorganisation.

A traveller from Kabul states that Kabul newspapers confirm the report that Russian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Radakshan and other places on the Afghan-Turkistan frontier. Anti-Russian feeling is said to be high, and the relations between the Russian Legation at Kabul and the Afghan Government are strained.

Members of the Indian Central Committee which were co-operating with the Simon Commission have arrived in London from India as guests of the State. They were officially welcomed by representatives of the Government and by other distinguished persons.

The International Labour Conference Committee on Forced Labour has rejected, by 16 votes to 13 the proposal to ask the Government's members of the league whether they would apply to forcing labour the conditions laid down in the Washington Eight Hours Convention.

Lancashire cotton spinning employers have decided in favour of reducing wages by 12½ per cent. The operatives are expected to go on strike if the reduction is effected.

Sultan of Zanzibar visited Croydon Aerodrome on Saturday morning and afterwards flew in an aeroplane for twenty minutes over London, part of the time above the clouds.

## BRITISH LEGION BANDS.

ANNUAL NATIONAL CONTEST IN LONDON.

[D.P. Special Service.]

British Legion Bands held their ninth annual national competition on Saturday at the London Scottish Hall, Buckingham Gate, when first place in the military band contest was won by the City of London band.

East Lewisham, who had won on the two previous occasions, and stood to win the Hawkes challenge shield outright, were third, Fulham being second.

For the brass bands, contest the test piece was a selection from Beethoven's works, arranged by W. Reynolds. The holders of the challenge cup, West Lewisham, were again first, with Southwark second, North Hackney and South Paddington came third and fourth, respectively.

## HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

AMERICAN GLOVES UNFIT  
FOR ENGLISHMEN.

The fact that the American is contented to wear gloves which an Englishman would reject was demonstrated in an action in the High Court recently.

The action was brought by the Littauer Glove Corporation of New York, against Fred W. Millington (1929),







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Special Appointment  
to  
H.M. King George V.



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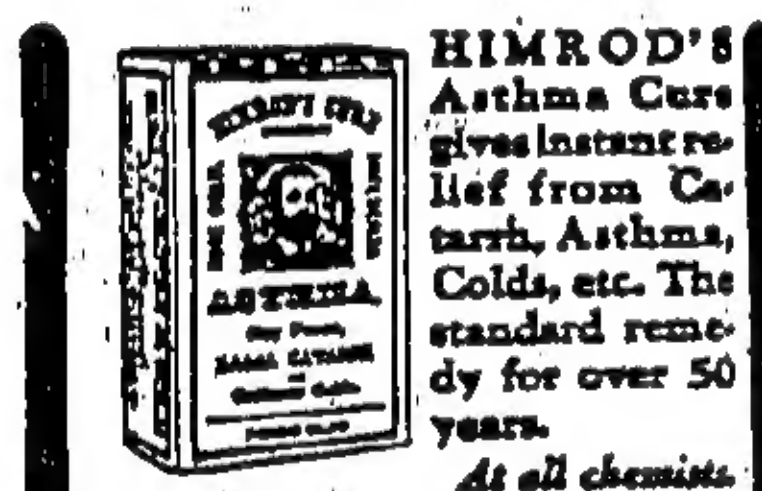
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If you want a really first class  
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Ballantine's Liqueur Whisky. It is  
excellent.

**The French Store**  
Beaconsfield Arcade.

## Money and Markets

### HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Seal	\$7.15
Black Seal	6.99
Blue Seal, No. 3	6.38
Green Seal	7.38
Broken, Blue Seal No. 1	6.48
Granulated, Blue Seal No. 1	6.04
Glutinous, Ching Hung	
Cherker	7.97
Glutinous Broken, Green	
Seal	6.72
Round Rice	6.74
Long Unglutinous, Ching	
Sau	7.02

#### Miscellaneous.

Granulated sugar, No. 20	
coarse	\$6.93
Granulated sugar, No. 24	
coarse	7.74
Groundnut oil, Fongtze	22.80
Groundnut oil, native	25.50
Camellia-nut oil	19.00
Wood-tar oil	32.25
Soy Bean	7.20
Small Green Bean	8.60
Ham, Yunnan	78.00
Date preserved with honey	18.00
Grapes, Kumshan	18.80

### BANKNOTES IN CIRCULATION.

#### FIGURES FOR MAY.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in Circulation and of Specie in Reserve in Hong Kong, during the month May 31, 1929, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank	\$15,656,146	\$ 6,300,000*
H.K. & S. Bank	48,081,935	34,000,000†
Mercantile Bank	1,734,713	660,000‡
Total	865,472,794	40,960,000

\*In addition sterling securities are deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,345,800.  
†In addition securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government, valued at \$2,900,442.  
‡In addition securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$180,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published in the Gazette.

Security.	Amount.	Latest market price.
5% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	2180,000	99½-100½

### CHINESE CUSTOMS LOANS.

#### TIPS FOR INVESTORS.

In his "Safety First" column in the Financial News of May 9, "Frank Simmery" refers to China as hardly to be looked upon at present as the happy hunting ground of the investor who is rigidly following safety first principles. But, in fairness, it must be admitted, he continues, that to rule out China from investment calculations is taking an altogether too sweeping view, for, in his opinion, certain of the loans secured on the Maritime Customs are very well worth attention. The following he gives as the two most attractive loans of the series:—

Chinese, 1895.—The 4 per Cent. Gold Loan of 1895 is redeemed by annual drawings at par for repayment in July, the next drawing taking place in March, 1930. The whole of the Loan is to be redeemed in March, 1931, at par, so that it has less than two years further to run. Interest is paid on January 1 and July 1. The present price of the Loan is around 95, on which the flat yield is approximately 24 ½ per cent., while the yield with redemption is 27 ½ per cent. The security on this Loan appears to be ample, as the amount outstanding must now be not much over one and a-half million.

Chinese, 1896.—The 5 per Cent. Gold Loan of 1896 gives rather a better flat yield than the 1895, and by reason of its slightly longer redemption date, rather a smaller yield on redemption. In the case of this Loan there are three more annual drawings at par for repayment taking place in February, 1930. Interest is paid on April 1 and October 1, the final drawing taking place in February, 1932. The life of this Loan is therefore, roughly, three years, while for 1931 it becomes the source of revenue. The Bonds are, of course, paid off in sterling in London, as is also the interest.

### CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Over three hundred bags of cement were imported from Hong Kong last Friday.

Nearly all the steam launches and tow-boats plying among the country districts have resumed running and nearly all commandeered craft have been returned to their owners.

The market for edible marine products is unusually quiet. Arrivals from Japan are considerable but supplies from the country districts are rather scarce. There are however signs of improvement.

A week ago, price of eggs was unusually high being about \$3.60 per hundred. Large consignments are now arriving from the country as well as from Hong Kong and Shanghai and the present price is only two dollars per hundred.

The market for cotton yarn is slack again but prices have risen one, to two dollars, as stocks are limited. According to telegraphic advices from Shanghai, prices of both Chinese and Japanese yarns there have also risen.

Only limited quantities of rice are being imported into Hong Kong from Siam and Annam and markets are still dull both in Canton and the Colony. In the West River district prices are normal thanks to big arrivals since the blockade was lifted.

Kwangtung silver coins are still being imported by Chinese bankers from Hong Kong. Of late, over 700,000 Kwangtung 20-cent silver coins and over 16,500 big dollars were imported from Hong Kong and 40,000 Kwangtung coins from Macao.

Although communication between Hong Kong and Wuchow has been resumed, Wuchow merchants have placed few orders with Hong Kong, in spite of the shortage of practically all commodities. Very little produce is reaching Wuchow from the country districts owing to the war.

The total quantity of nankeen exported during the May was 2,278 bales, a decrease of 110 bales on the previous month. Most of the nankeen was exported to the United States, which took 1,741 bales, 279 bales went to France, 163 bales to Italy and 96 bales to Britain. Prices during May were not so low as in April being about \$105 per bale. Each bale contains a picul.

### CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, June 8.	
Water Works	3.80
Electric Light and Power	4.40
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.50
The Sun Company	96.00
Sincere Company	121.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.00
Canton Tramways	2.50
Navigation Co.	48.00
Central Bank of China	42.00

### HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

#### FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

Plague.	
Port Said: 1 case.	
Bombay: 4 cases.	
Rangoon: 2 deaths.	
Colombo: 3 cases, 2 deaths.	
Cholera.	
Bombay: 1 death.	
Calcutta: 103 deaths.	
Rangoon: 1 death.	
Pondicherry: 1 case, 1 death.	
Bangkok: 8 cases, 4 deaths.	
Prom Penh: 6 cases, 4 deaths.	
Saigon: 18 cases, 14 deaths.	
Canton: 1 case.	
Small-pox.	
Aden: 7 cases, 5 deaths.	
Bombay: 2 cases, 1 death.	
Basrah: 2 cases.	
Bombay: 52 cases, 33 deaths.	
Calcutta: 13 cases, 10 deaths.	
Karachi: 22 cases, 21 deaths.	
Madras: 24 cases, 13 deaths.	
Negapatnam: 1 case.	
Batavia: 1 case.	
Macassar: 7 cases, 6 deaths.	
Hai Phong: 2 cases, 2 deaths.	
Prom Penh: 1 case.	
Canton: 8 cases, 1 death.	
Dairen: 5 cases, 4 deaths.	
Vladivostok: 2 cases.	
Swatow: 13 deaths.	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	
Tientsin: 2 cases, 1 death.	
Shanghai: 13 deaths.	
Dairen: 1 case.	

### TWO COMPANY MEETINGS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD., AND WM. POWELL, LTD.

#### RECORD OF DIFFICULTIES SURMOUNTED.

#### "WORST PERIOD TIDED OVER."

Mr. M. Manuk, who presided at the Lane Crawford, Ltd., shareholders' annual meeting on Saturday at Exchange Building, was able to make the optimistic announcement that the directors, "feel that we have at last successfully tided over the worst period in the history of the Company, and we now can, without being over optimistic, look forward to a better future." The working showed a profit of \$23,000 compared to a loss of \$11,000 in the previous year and the bad debts are considerably less.

At the meeting of Powell's Ltd., at the same place and at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, the Chairman Mr. Manuk, described a year of successful reconstruction, and a dividend of 25 cents per share.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Addressing the shareholders, the Chairman, Mr. Manuk said:

You will notice that the net result of our working shows a profit of \$23,028.55 as compared with a loss of \$11,027.74 for the year previous. This result, which I feel sure you will consider satisfactory, has been achieved in spite of reduced turnover.

Our investments, which produced nothing last year, have given us a return of \$9,035.50, the item of Repairs and Renewals shows an increase over last year of \$3,347.71. Your directors have considered it advisable to debit to this account all minor additions and alterations to fixtures and furniture instead of inflating the values of existing fixtures—hence the increase.

#### Bad Debts Less.

I am glad to say that our Bad Debts are considerably less than last year's and the Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts created this year, viz: \$3,000, is considered by your Directors to be ample.

As indicated in the report submitted by your directors, the balance at debit of Profit and Loss Account, after making the usual allowances, amounted to \$13,858.67. This has been eliminated by a transfer from Reserve, which transfer also allows the sum of \$4,142.08 to be carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

#### Depreciation Allowances.

Turning to the Balance Sheet, it will be noticed that the Company's property at 17, Burrows Street has not been depreciated. The reason for this is that a recent valuation shows a satisfactory margin between market value and book value of this property.

Bakery Plant and Cold Storage Plant have been subjected to the same depreciation as last year. With regard to the depreciation made in respect of Fixtures and Fittings, I must remind you of the very heavy depreciation made last year, and the remarks I have already made in respect of Repairs and Renewals.

The depreciation of garage tools and equipment has been provided for in the Working Account. Stocks, as valued by the management, have been depreciated where necessary.

#### Two New Departments.

Two new departments have been added to the Company's Store, namely—the Children's Department and the Dress Material Department, and these show promise of satisfactory business. In order to make room for these departments, several changes in the layout of the Store were made, and I have no doubt you will agree that an improvement in the appearance of the Store has been effected.

An increase in floor space has also been obtained by an extension of the Mezzanine. This extension does not entail extra rent, and the cost when spread over the period of the Company's Lease—makes the extra area very cheap indeed.

During the year we have rented from the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., their kiosk at Repulse Bay, where our customers are served with cold meals, refreshments, and ice creams, and, judging by the support we are receiving, it is evident that we are meeting a long felt want by those who patronise the Repulse Bay Beach.

I am very pleased to be able to report that the Realty & Trust Co., Ltd., have very kindly seen their way to reduce our rent for a period of one year as from September, 1, 1929, with an option to extend such reduction for a further four months. The year under review has had the benefit of that reduction for six months.

#### Motor Business Increasing.

We are gradually developing our Motor business, and have at the moment the most up to date plant and equipment certainly in South China, if not throughout the Far East. We are now making arrangements to give motor services to our clients in Kowloon, and, in conjunction with our friends, the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., we shall shortly be taking over the Peak Garage.

Your directors feel that we have at last successfully tided over the worst period in the history of the Company, and we now can, without being over optimistic, look forward to a better future.

(Continued on next column).

#### GOOD EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

At the meeting of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., Mr. M. Manuk, said: Since our last annual general meeting the Company has been reconstructed in accordance with the proposals mentioned in my speech at that meeting.

You will notice from the Profit and Loss Account that we have made a net loss of \$4,458.57 on the working and on the sale of stocks, etc., of the departments now closed down. In view of this anticipated loss last year, your Directors created a reserve of \$75,631.40, which reserve has now been transferred to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Judging by the result shown already your Directors feel that the reduction of capital and the shutting down of the non-paying departments was a wise move. The stocks of the Company are absolutely clean, and have, where necessary, been depreciated to replacement cost.

Mr. R. L. Bridger has resigned from the directorate on leaving the Colony and your Secretary, Mr. Howell, has resigned his position, and leaves the Colony to return to England. Mr. Howell has served the Company faithfully and well, and your Directors are sorry to lose his services.

#### Dividend of 25 Cents.

Your Directors propose to pay a dividend of 25 cents per share from the credit balance of Profit and Loss Account, absorbing \$10,500, to place \$10,000 to General Reserve, and to carry forward to the credit of next year's account the balance, viz: \$5,500.10.

Mr. E. M. Raymond seconded, and the Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted.

On the proposal of Mr. Ainsley, seconded by Mr. Hampton, Mr. Manuk was re-elected a Director for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$250, on the proposal of Mr. Brown seconded by Mr. Ribeiro.

The meeting terminated with the announcement by the chairman that Dividend Warrants were ready for issue.

In addition to the chairman those present were: Messrs. S. J. Jordan (Director), A. C. Howell (Secretary), and E. M. Raymond, E. J. Ainsley, H. Hampton, A. W. Brown, E. J. Ribeiro, Leung Po-shan and D. K. Kharas (shareholders).

Your Directors have been pleased to appoint Mr. S. J. Jordan as the Company's Manager, and Mr. A. W. Brown as the Secretary. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks and appreciation of your directors and the shareholders for the excellent work done by the Manager and his Staff.

I now beg to propose that the Report and Accounts for the year ending February 28, 1929, as presented, be adopted, and shall be glad if some shareholder will second this proposal. When this has been done I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any question shareholders may wish to ask.

Seconding the Report and Accounts, Mr. Stevenson said that shareholders would agree that there had been an improvement over the working of the previous year, and they could safely look forward to greater achievements next year.

#### Other Business.

Mr. Manuk was re-elected a Director of the Company, on the proposal of Mr. Bernard Brown, seconded by Mr. Ainsley.

Messrs. Linstead and Davis, the auditors, were re-elected for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$1,000, on the proposal of Mr. Macfarlane, seconded by Mr. Kharas.

Those present were: Mr. M. Manuk (in the chair), the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shepton, J. T. Warren, E. M. Raymond (Director), S. J. Jordan (Manager), A. W. Brown (Secretary), and W. Stevenson, E. J. Ainsley, C. Bernard Brown, W. Macfarlane, and D. K. Kharas (shareholders).

Why "White Horse" comes to you in perfect condition



From the day it leaves our vats to the day it leaves the bottle White Horse Whisky is kept in a protective vacuum. Instead of air in the neck of the White Horse bottle there is a total vacuum. And so White Horse Whisky comes to you, wherever you are, in its sunnier maturity with none of its rare flavour lost, none of its fine bouquet dispersed, none of its strength evaporated.

**WHITE HORSE**  
*whisky*

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD., Hong Kong.

### HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 8, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	£1.24½ sel.
Do.	£1.24½ sel.
Chartered Bank	£1.24½ sel.
Mercantile Bank	£1.24½ sel.
Do.	£1.24½ sel.
P. & O. Bank	£1.24½ sel.
East Asia Bank	£1.24½ sel.
Canton Insurance	£1.24½ sel.
Union Insurance	£1.24½ sel.
North China Ins.	£1.24½ sel.
Yankee Insurance	£1.24½ sel.
China Underwriters	£1.24½ sel.
China Fire Insurance	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Fire Ins.	£1.24½ sel.
Douglas	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Steamboats	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Tugs	£1.24½ sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (Ord.)	£1.24½ sel.
Shell Transport	£1.24½ sel.
Union Waterboats	£1.24½ sel.
Benguet	£1.24½ sel.
Kailash Mining Admin.	£1.24½ sel.
Langkato (combined)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (single)	£1.24½ sel.
S.S. Explorations	£1.24½ sel.
Shanghai Loans	£1.24½ sel.
Latiao	£1.24½ sel.
Tromol Mines	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. & K. Wharves	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	£1.24½ sel.
China Provident	£1.24½ sel.
Hongkong	£1.24½ sel.
New Engineering	£1.24½ sel.
Shanghai Docks	£1.24½ sel.
Ewo Cotton	£1.24½ sel.
Oriental Cotton	£1.24½ sel.
Shan Cotton (old)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (new)	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Lands	£1.24½ sel.
Shanghai Loans	£1.24½ sel.
Humphreys Estates	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Realities	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Tramways	£1.24½ sel.
East Trans (old)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (new)	£1.24½ sel.
Star Ferries	£1.24½ sel.
Union Light, Cum.	£1.24½ sel.
Do. Rights	£1.24½ sel.
Do. Ex Rights	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Electric	£1.24½ sel.
Macao Electric	£1.24½ sel.
Telephones	£1.24½ sel.
China Buses	£1.24½ sel.
Singapore Tractions	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (Prof.)	£1.24½ sel.
China Sugars	£1.24½ sel.
Malayan Sugars	£1.24½ sel.
Canton Ice	£1.24½ sel.
Cement (combined)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (old)	£1.24½ sel.
Do. (new)	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Ropes	£1.24½ sel.
United Asbestos	£1.24½ sel.
Dairy Farms	£1.24½ sel.
Whitson	£1.24½ sel.
Der A Wings	£1.24½ sel.
Lane Crawford	£1.24½ sel.
Macintosh	£1.24½ sel.
Shenoi	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Bopce	£1.24½ sel.
United Asbestos	£1.24½ sel.
Dairy Farms	£1.24½ sel.
Whitson	£1.24½ sel.
Der A Wings	£1.24½ sel.
Lane Crawford	£1.24½ sel.
Macintosh	£1.24½ sel.
Shenoi	£1.24½ sel.
H.K. Bopce	£1.24½ sel.

### ILLEGAL DISTILLING.

#### SHARP FINE ON "EXPERT"

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy on Saturday, the case was concluded in which three employees of the Yu Lung Distillery were charged with fermenting material at the distillery in unauthorised receptacles. His Worship imposed a fine of \$250 or in default three months imprisonment for the *see tao* (the distilling expert).

The remaining two defendants, who were *fohis* at the distillery were sentenced to imprisonment until the Court rose.

His Worship prior to passing sentence observed: "Why the time of the Court has been wasted like this and the three defendants not put in the witness box, I can't imagine."

In his submission to the Magistrate at the close of the prosecution's case, Mr. Hin Shing Lo, who defended, said that the three defendants before the Court were, what he might term, innocent agents. Mr. Lo submitted that the Magistrate had power to discharge the men if he found the offences trifling, and the offences, he argued, were trifling. The license of the distillery was the proper man to bring before the Court.

In passing sentence His Worship observed that he was convinced that the first two defendants had guilty knowledge. He was dealing with them leniently because they had been in custody for almost a month. The whole offence was perfectly clear, said his Worship. The defendants were running through the extra mash and had smuggled out the products.



## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived on Saturday by the s.s. President Cleveland from Seattle, U.S.A. and Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bates, Mr. K. N. Chow, Count Cosme de Chaurru, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickely, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Seichiro Kashio, Master Kotchi Kashio, Mr. Lin Lee, Mr. Frank Muschamp, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dean Parker, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Soltan, Miss Eleanor Soltan, Miss Mary Soltan, Master Addison Soltan, Master George Soltan, Mr. Carl Taylor, Miss Therese Tsang, Dr. I. Chuan Wen, Mr. H. A. Wendt.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Suwa Maru from London and Pore:—Mr. J. A. Allen, Mrs. E. M. Baste, Mr. C. L. Brookheim, Mr. E. P. Brookheim, Mr. A. Bellotte, Mr. E. J. Culver, Mr. J. F. Carlisle, Mr. E. Duhrovay, Mr. J. Faber, Mrs. M. A. A. Faber, Mr. J. Farreu, Miss N. Farreu, Mr. S. F. Hoyt, Mr. J. Jacobsen, Mr. S. F. Macpherson, Capt. E. W. Matthews, Mrs. M. Mack, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. P. D. Reynolds, Mr. B. Reed, Mr. C. Schuman, Mr. E. Sargent, Mr. M. White, Mr. L. H. Zwalenburgh, Mrs. L. A. Beck, Mrs. E. M. Carnell, Master A. Carnduff, Mrs. E. H. Fitzgerald, Miss P. M. Hayes, Dr. W. Leontief, Mr. N. Murayama, Mr. E. J. Mulligan, Mr. E. A. Nind, Mr. E. Nakagawa, Mr. S. Nara, Mr. H. O'Donnel, Mr. G. O'Donnel, Mr. E. E. Rinker, Mrs. A. Ringer, Mr. H. Spear, Mr. T. Takeuchi, Mrs. M. K. Thomas, Miss R. E. Thomas, Mr. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

## Departures.

The following passengers left by the s.s. Delta on Saturday for London and Hull via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden and Port Said:—Mr. B. Ashington, Pte. C. Ashwell, L/Sergt. E. C. Allen, Mr. J. R. Abraham, Mrs. C. Ayers, Mr. S. F. Buckland, Pte. J. Biggin, Mr. J. R. Buttenshaw, Mr. M. L. Bewick, Sergt. Bishop, Signm. Boswell, Dvr/Fr. Bendall, L/Sergt. Barrett, Signm. Bassett, Signm. Bassett, Spr. E. A. Benke, Spr. W. J. Barnes, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Chisholm, Datten, R. N. Sergt. J. A. Chambers, Pte. R. Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Corpl. C. Cowin, Pte. H. Clave, Mr. F. Dalton, Signm. Dopson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Elvidge.

Miss F. C. Elvidge, Master J. H. Elvidge, Master R. W. Elvidge, Mr. N. Fearhead, Pte. Fairfield, Mr. G. Glynn, Marine W. Groome, Mr. A. J. Galer, Corpl. C. Goldsmith, S/Sergt. Gambrell, Signm. Gower, Signm. Gill, Mrs. G. E. Gilbert and infant, Pte. W. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hosgood, Corpl. W. Hughes, Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.E.E. M.A., Pte. W. Hooper, Mr. H. Handley, Mr. J. Hutchison, Mr. S. H. Hill, Signm. Holmes, Signm. Holmes, Signm. Hughes, Signm. Horne, Mr. T. M. Hsu, Mr. W. S. Hawthorne, Miss D. Hittle, Pte. H. Ireland, Rev. E. Isaac, Mr. A. Johnston, Corpl. H. Jenkins, Sergt. K. Kyle, Mr. F. G. Keary, Mr. K. Kristiansen, Sergt. Knight, Sergt. H. Kail, Pte. A. W. Leiper, Mr. E. Lock, L/Sergt. Loton, Signm. Lawton, Pte. H. Magee, L/Corpl. H. McJury, Pte. L. Mynott, Mr. J. T. Morley, A/Sergt. A. Maitland, Lieut. G. K. Martyn, R.M., Mr. and Mrs. J. Monaghan, Mr. W. S. Monaghan, Capt. A. E. MacLaine, T/Sergt. MacLaine, Mr. A. Mallinson, Mrs. E. M. Mitchell, Miss A. V. McLeish, Mr. W. H. Noonan, L/Corpl. Newstead, Mrs. O. F. Nelson, Pte. A. M. Oliver, Mr. R. T. Puckett, Sergt. R. S. Pryke, Corpl. H. H. Porter, Mr. H. Plunkett, L/Corpl. Pritchard, Mr. S. G. Parett, Pte. F. Rush, Mr. W. E. Rowe, Mr. F. Read, Mr. C. H. Riddington, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Symons and two children, T/Sergt. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. W. Salter, Master C. L. Salter, Sergt. G. Selmes, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. E. Spencer, Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Slee, Mr. C. R. Spitzer, Corpl. Stenlake, L/Corpl. Smith, Corpl. Sanders, L/Sergt. Sheen, S. P. O. Sanders, L/Corpl. Smith, Corpl. Smith, Miss I. Tong, Mr. J. Thorpe, Signm. Turner, Mrs. E. M. Vickers, Mrs. C. H. Wong, A/Sergt. W. A. Wall, Mr. R. F. Waller, Mr. C. A. Wallis, Pte. J. Winfield, A/Sergt. W. F. Young.

## SPITE IN A WILL.

## "ONE PAIR OF TROUSERS" BEQUEATHED TO WIFE.

The will has just been proved of a man who lived in a London suburb and who left to his wife:—  
One pair of my trousers free of duty, and sarringe paid, as a symbol of what she wanted to wear in my lifetime, but did not.  
All the rest of his property he left between his two sisters and his son.

## BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Rome.—The number of unemployed throughout Italy shows a steady decrease. On the other hand, all attempts to balance the country's foreign trade have so far failed, the excess of imports over exports showing a steady increase to probably between 8 and 10 billion lire in the present year. Wholesale prices have slightly gone down, standing now at 492.7 on the basis of 100 for the year 1913.

Lisbon.—The association of Portuguese textile industrialists has petitioned the Government for the institution of a protective tariff in the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The industry which comprises 135 cotton textile mills with altogether 300,000 spindles, 30,000 looms and 40,000 employees has during the last three years suffered under a steadily decreasing export to the colonies on account of foreign competition.

Shanghai.—For the arrest and conviction of the person who stole the shirt of Jesse James at the Wax Show, South Rampart Street, \$50 reward is offered.

Moscow.—The police have arrested a woman who like the notorious "Colonel Barker" of London fame has for years played the role of a man. She aroused the suspicion of the police because she spent large sums in foreign currency, whereas the source could not be traced, leading the police to suspect her as a spy in the service of a foreign power. When arrested she was found to be a young girl hailing from Lodz. So far she has refused to reveal how she got all the money she spent so freely.

Bragnadocio.—Bragnadocio is soon going to have something to boast of. Announcement has been made that electric lights will soon be installed there.  
New York.—The advisory committee of the Silk Association of America has ruled that all registered designs will automatically remain registered during the coming year. Revised forms now are being prepared for the registration of designs in the future. These future registrations provide for a duration of two years, instead of one year as heretofore. The bureau report shows that approximately 3,500 designs have been registered during the past nine months.

Paris.—The former Empress Zita of Austria has received from the French Government permission to reside in France under the condition that she will abstain from any political activity which might involve France either in respect to her foreign or her home politics.

Harbin.—By instructions of the Chinese authorities all Russian weights and measures are to be abolished from the 1st June and only Chinese are to be permitted in future, though some shops propose to sell in kilos and meters. The railway authorities changed to kilos and meters more than a year ago but all general trading has been carried on in Russian weights and measures.

Harbin.—The enormous number of suicides in Harbin during the past two months has drawn particular attention to the Japanese chemists and druggists who sold poisons uncontrolled by the police. The Japanese Consul-General has now taken the matter and issued instructions to the Japanese gendarmes to control all such shops and restrict the sale of poisons.

## WORKING CARGO ON SUNDAY.

## PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS.

## ANOMALIES STRAIGHTENED OUT.

The Government Gazette announces that an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the restriction of loading, working and discharging cargo on Sunday will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council may be cited as the Sunday Cargo working Ordinance, 1929.

In this Ordinance which "cargo" does not include mails, personal luggage, live stock, or articles of food of a perishable nature required for immediate consumption. "Ship" includes every description of vessel over 60 ton net register, propelled by machinery, except ships of war.

No person shall receive on board, land on, work on or along side, or discharge from, any ship any cargo on Sunday except in accordance with a permit issued by the Harbour Master.

## Penalties, etc.

The penalty, apart from criminal proceedings is to be twice the amount of the Sunday permit fee, and every person who contravenes the Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Any permit issued under this Ordinance not used must be returned to the Harbour Office before noon on the day after the Sunday for which it was issued, with the endorsement "Not used."

## Scale of Fees for Sunday Permits.

Register tonnage—	
400 or under	\$ 75
Between 400 and 700	100
700 and 1,000	125
1,000 and 1,500	150
1,500 and 2,000	175
2,000	200

## Permit Fee Payable Later.

The Objects and Reasons state that the First Schedule of the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance, 1891, Ordinance No. 1 of 1891, contains the form of permit which must be used under the Ordinance. That form requires the previous payment of the fee in advance is inconvenient because it frequently happens that a permit which has been taken out is not used. It is therefore proposed to pass an amending Ordinance so as to allow for the subsequent payment of the permit fee.

Under the present Ordinance a practice has grown up of returning an unused permit to the Harbour Office with an endorsement to the effect that the permit has not been used. This is for the purpose of claiming a refund of the fee. There is, however, no penalty under the Ordinance for a false or incorrect endorsement of this kind. It was therefore proposed to include in the amending Ordinance the provision of a penalty for this purpose.

It was subsequently found that other amendments of the Ordinance were also desirable, on the following points:—

Section 4 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1891, deals with the hours during which applications for Sunday permits may be made. This is a matter which would more properly be dealt with by regulation and is omitted from the present bill because it is thought that the matter may be left to departmental arrangement.

Power is given to the Governor in Council to exempt any specified vessel or class of ship from the operation of the Ordinance.

Section 7 of the 1891 act makes "the agent and the consignee of such vessel" liable in the absence of the master. It fails to provide for the case where the ship has an owner in the Colony and no agent. The same section 7, unnecessarily deals with the question of the term imposed in default of payment of the fine, a matter which is dealt with generally in the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890.

## Responsibility of Masters and Owners.

The difficulty of bringing home to individuals any particular contravention of the Ordinance seems to call for some special remedy for the protection of the revenue. Clause 3 (2) of the bill, therefore, provides that if any cargo is worked on any ship contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance, the master, and the owners, charterers, (if any) and agents of the ship in question shall be deemed to have incurred a debt to the Crown equal to twice the amount of the Sunday permit fee for the ship in question.

It is possible that section 7 of the present Ordinance makes master and agents liable criminally even in the absence of guilty knowledge, but this does not justify a provision of this exceptional nature, and that it is

(Continued on next Column).

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

## HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th June, 1929, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 15th June, 1929, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. All Claims must reach us before the 3rd July, 1929, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1929. [79]4

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S

## STEAMER "KASHGAR."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 6TH JUNE, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, S. W. A., PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 26th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAO KINNON, MAO KENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th June, 1929. [78]9

more appropriate to make the master, owners, etc., liable to pay double the usual permit fee if the Ordinance is contravened, on the ground that it is their duty to see that the revenue is not defrauded in a matter over which they have or should have control.  
Clause 6 of the bill lays down that the fee for any given Sunday permit must in general be paid within seven days after the date of issue, but it also provides that the fee shall not be payable if the holder satisfies the Harbour Master that no cargo was received on board, loaded, worked, or discharged, on or from the ship in question on the Sunday for which the permit was issued, and if the holder shall also have complied with the law generally so far as it is relevant to the permit in question.  
The bill proposes to repeal both Ordinance No. 1 of 1891 and the Regulations on page 153 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, 1844-1925.

## PRESIDENT LINER SAILINGS

## Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles	To Seattle and Victoria
The Sunline Belt via Honolulu	The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. Cleveland, June 13, 4 a.m.	Pres. Lincoln, June 11, Noon
Pres. Pierce, June 20, 3 p.m.	Pres. Madison, June 25, 3 p.m.
Pres. Taft, June 27, 3 p.m.	Pres. Jackson, July 2, 3 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson, July 4, 3 p.m.	Pres. McKinley, July 9, 3 p.m.

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

## Europe and New York Direct

## ROUND THE WORLD

Freight sailing on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Adams, June 15, 3 p.m. Pres. Monroe, June 23, 3 p.m.  
Pres. Harrison, June 30, 3 p.m. Pres. Wilson, June 28, 3 p.m.  
Pres. Johnson, July 14, 3 p.m. Pres. Van Buren, Aug. 25, 3 p.m.

## To Manila

Pres. Madison, June 18, 3 p.m. Pres. Taft, June 18, 3 p.m.  
Pres. Pierce, June 22, 3 p.m. Pres. McKinley, July 16, 3 p.m.  
Pres. Jackson, July 2, 3 p.m. Pres. Jefferson, July 20, 3 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to

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## Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line

## AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE  
Via MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALKAPAPAN, RABAU and TULAGI.

S.S. "CALULU" ... sails on or about ... 22nd June  
S.S. "CHRONOS" ... sails on or about ... 15th July

For Freight and Passages, Apply to—

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Queen's Building. Tel. C. 1030.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

## The M.S. "MALAYA"

loading on or about 21st June

For PORT SAID, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

## SAILING LIST.

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M.S. "Danmark" ...	17th June	28th July
M.S. "Java" ...	18th July	28th August
M.S. "Asia" ...	14th August	24th Sept.
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QUEEN'S

THURSDAY TO

SATURDAY







# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SWATOW	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 18th June, 10 a.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBIOHAW"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"IOHANG"	On 14th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 16th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 18th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 18th June, Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"YINGOROW"	On 16th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 18th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 23rd June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

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CHANGTE	11th June	18th July
TAIPING	15th July	20th August
CHANGTE	18th August	17th September
TAIPING	10th September	

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S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	8th July
S.S. "CITY OF MALDAR"	via Suez Canal	15th July

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G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATROS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATROS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.

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## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer at Sea Level	Winds	Waves	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer at Sea Level	Winds	Waves
	Inches	Milli.	Direction	Force	Inches	Milli.	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	29.74	755.5	SW	2	29.82	757.3	SW	0
Nemuro	29.90	759.5	S	1	29.90	759.5	SSW	0
Hokodate	29.88	759.0	SE	1	29.92	760.0	SSW	0
Tokio	29.94	760.5	SE	0	30.00	762.0	SSW	0
Kochi	29.90	759.5	SE	1	29.92	760.0	SSW	0
Nagasaki	29.86	758.5	SSE	1	29.82	757.5	E	1
Kagoshima	29.86	758.5	S	1	29.80	757.0	E	1
Oshima	29.84	758.0	S	2	29.69	754.0	SSE	1
Naha	29.78	756.5	E	2	29.67	753.5	S	2
Ishigakijima	29.70	754.5	SW	2	29.65	753.0	SW	2
Bonin Island	29.94	760.5	SE	1	29.92	760.0	N	1
Chefoo	29.84	752.8	SE	2	29.67	753.6	ENE	2
Shanghai	29.87	753.7	SE	4	29.61	752.1	ENE	2
Guzlat	29.81	752.7	SSE	6	29.65	753.1	SE	2
Sharp Peak	29.58	751.3	SW	10	29.66	753.3	SW	2
Amoy	29.69	754.1	SSW	4	29.60	751.6	SSW	2
Swatow	29.65	753.1	SW	4	29.65	753.1	SSW	2
Taihu	29.72	754.8	SW	3	29.63	752.7	SSW	2
Taihu	29.72	754.8	SW	3	29.63	752.7	SSW	2
Tainan	29.69	754.2	SW	3	29.69	754.2	SSW	2
Koshun	29.69	754.2	SW	3	29.69	754.2	SSW	2
Pescadore	29.67	753.6	SW	3	29.67	753.6	SSW	2
Hong Kong	29.63	752.6	SW	3	29.63	752.6	SSW	2
Gap Rock	29.65	753.1	SSW	5	29.63	752.6	SSW	2
Macao	29.68	753.9	SW	2	29.58	751.2	SW	2
Hoihow	29.62	752.3	WNW	1	29.68	753.9	SSW	2
Pratas Island	29.69	754.1	SW	3	29.55	750.6	NE	2
Phulien	29.53	750.0	SW	6	29.71	754.5	SW	2
Tourane	29.66	753.3	N	2	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Cape St. James	29.80	756.9	SSW	2	29.73	755.1	SW	2
Basco	29.71	754.5	N	4	29.75	755.7	S	2
Apurri	29.71	754.5	N	4	29.80	756.9	SW	2
Tuguegarao	29.73	755.1	NE	2	29.81	757.2	NE	2
Vigan	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Manila	29.73	755.1	NE	2	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Legaspi	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Calbayog	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Tacloban	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Iloilo	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Cebu	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Surigao	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Batjan	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Yap	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Pelew	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Ponape	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2
Labuan	29.75	755.7	SW	4	29.82	757.5	SW	2

June 9th, 11h, 28m.—Pressure is highest to the east of Japan and relatively low over China generally, with depression centres indicated over Tongking and the lower Yangtze Valley.  
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.21 inch. Total since January 1, 1928, 10.63 inches, against an average of 27.90 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 10th.

- District.
- 1.—Formosa Channel.
  - 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock.
  - 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
  - 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 9.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
29.59	83	80	SW	SW	3	0.26	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00
29.61	86	81	SW	SW	4	0.00	0.00

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 10 to 14, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

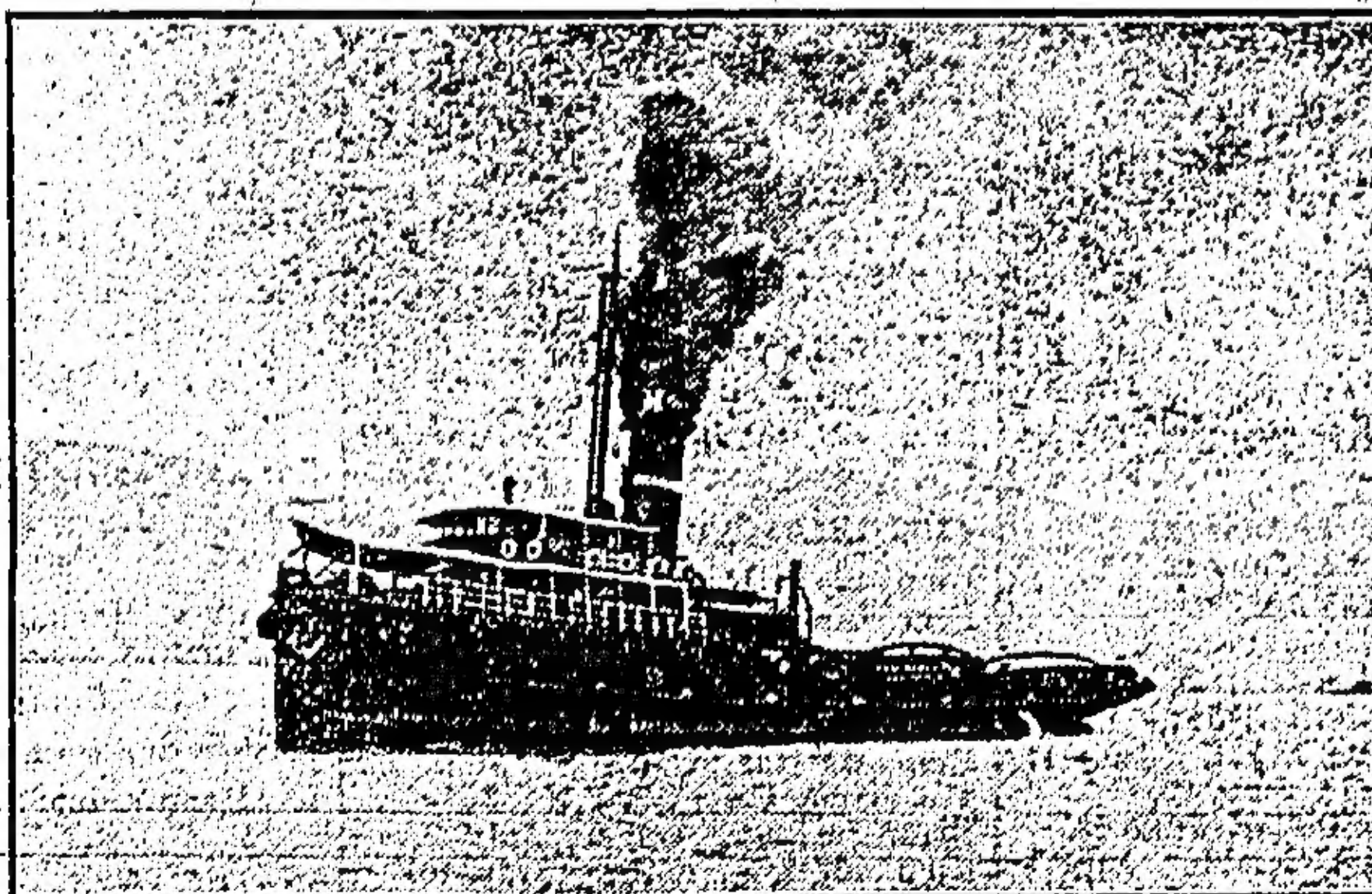
Day of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Mon.	10	June	10:08	8.0	Mon.	10	June	10:08	8.0
Tues.	11	June	11:16	7.7	Tues.	11	June	11:16	7.7
Wed.	12	June	12:43	3.8	Wed.	12	June	12:43	3.8
Thur.	13	June	1:31	8.4	Thur.	13	June	1:31	8.4
Fri.	14	June	4:48	4.8	Fri.	14	June	4:48	4.8
Sat.	15	June	5:32	4.6	Sat.	15	June	5:32	4.6
Sun.	16	June	6:46	4.9	Sun.	16	June	6:46	4.9

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wed., 12th June, at 10 a.m.
	"HOPSHANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Wed., 19th June, at 10 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Sun., 23rd June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 18th June, at 10 a.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 19th July, at 7 a.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Thurs., 18th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Satur., 29th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Satur., 15th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m.
	"HINSANG"	Fri., 28th June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Thurs., 20th June, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HOPSHANG"	Mon., 10th June, at 6 p.m.

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Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	... departure 17th July
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	... departure 27th July
Express Freight S.S. "Isar"	... departure 14th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	... departure 24th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Angsborg"	... departure 27th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Alster"	... departure 11th Sept.

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Freight S.S. "Lahn"	... due here
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